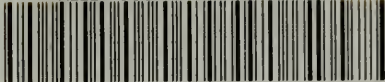


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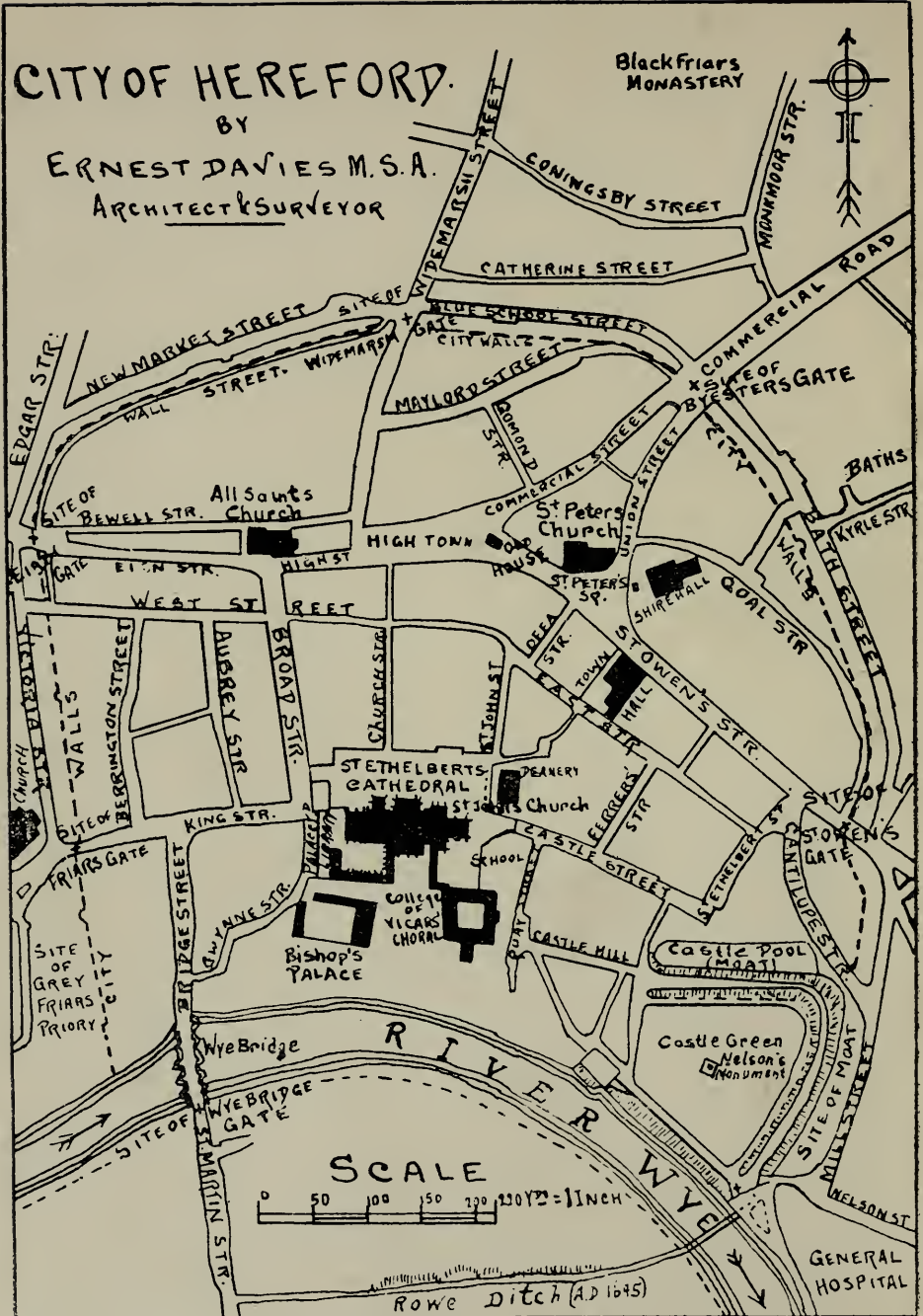
To my dear
Grandchild.

With much love.

Aug 13th 1912.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

BY
ERNEST DAVIES M.S.A.
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR



MAP OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

A SHORT HISTORY OF HEREFORD.

BY

WILLIAM COLLINS,

Author of "Modern Hereford," "The Anglican Churches
of Hereford," "The Mayors of Hereford," &c.

HEREFORD:

JAKEMAN AND CARVER.

DEDICATED

to the Memory of the supporters of the principle of self-government throughout the centuries of the past ; and, in particular, to the Memory of the late Alderman Charles Anthony, J.P. and his Municipal Colleagues and successors, who by their marvellous achievements and noble devotion have laid the foundations of

MODERN HEREFORD,

upon which the happiness and prosperity of the citizens is now being built.

INTRODUCTION.

The City of the Wye is a very ancient place ; and the centre of a district of which our knowledge dates back to the days of Julius Cæsar ; or about fifty years before the birth of Jesus Christ. It was known to the old Britons as Caerfawydd, which means the town of the beechwood ; and in the year 676, the date of the foundation of the bishopric, the name was changed to Hereford, by which it is known to this day.

By position, it was a border city ; and for centuries was the scene of countless fierce border fights ; first between two British tribes, and later, between the English and Welsh peoples, until as late as A.D. 1405, when Owen Glendower—the champion of the oppressed laborer—swept across it with his French Allies, and was defeated. North and South Wales were from this time formally annexed to England, as a conquered people, and a century later, King Henry VIII imposed upon them the laws of England. So for 500 years Hereford has ceased to be the rallying point of two hostile races.

It is a charming spot geographically, enough, says Canon Bannister, to rejoice the heart of an antiquary, and to hold the fancy of a poet, as it is the gateway to steep wooded hills, to valleys narrow and secluded, and to innumerable ancient camping grounds. Forgetful of its past, it now reposes peacefully on the sloping banks of its life-giving mountain stream, described by Pope as :—

Clear and artless, pouring through the plain,
Health to the sick, and solace to the swain.

It is also enriched by its majestic Cathedral and protected by its surrounding hills.

We have many interesting stories of the city's past, more or less fanciful, which tradition and folk-lore have preserved to us ; but we have to deal with sober facts only,

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and the lessons they may teach us. These sober facts we will try to weave into a sort of novel which may tell us something about the joys and the sorrows, the smiles and the tears, the triumphs and the failures, of our ancestors.

Some day in the near future, there may arise in our midst, a veritable enthusiast of local history who will relate to us in eloquent and simple language, all we desire to know about Roman and Briton, Briton and Saxon, Saxon and Norman, Yorkist and Lancastrian, Roundhead and Cavalier ; and later on, all about our spoiled children, like pretty witty Nell Gwynne ; our great actors, like David Garrick ; and later still, all about our prosaic municipal doings ; and in this way we may learn to take a deeper interest in the days of auld lang syne.

Still, history will not explain everything we may wish to know touching the rise and progress of the city, and this truth will bear itself upon us, more and more, as we proceed. Happy if we learn that only that which is of slow growth is of real service to the community !

The area in which our facts will be sought and found is limited to its boundary lines, which extend to $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and enclose 5,031 acres of land.

The main object of the writer of the following pages is to set forth the city's long and uninterrupted course of events, so as to create a trustworthy picture of one of the most interesting places of ancient and modern times ; and to inspire young people to take a more intelligent part in the management of their own Municipal affairs.

The history of our old town stands almost alone in many of its unique features, and in the stress and storm through which it has passed ; still it is fortunate, as just stated, in its geographical position, in the fertility and richness of the adjacent soil, and in the temperament of its inhabitants.

At the same time, it is connected with many of the leading events which go to make up the Constitutional History of this great Country.

PREFACE.

No originality is claimed in the method of treatment, or in the style of presenting this Short History of the City of Hereford.

It has been a pure labour of love to collect and arrange the matter under the various headings, which represent the natural developments of the city, and which it is hoped will convey some information to youthful readers.

Where can we find an object that can demand higher qualities, or more lofty emotions than an interest and a pride, in one's own city? Not to take a personal interest and pride in its development, and in the progress of its civic ideals is a disadvantage to ourselves, and to those who will follow us.

To be allowed to give but a summary of the facts and their interpretation which go to make up its history, is indeed, a privilege not to be lightly esteemed. As an old border town, it was rich in romance, turbulent in character, and exciting in episode. Dull indeed must be the heart that is not moved by its past achievements, and modern improvements.

As wide and grave responsibilities are being entrusted by Parliament to Municipalities, our first business, as good citizens and loyal patriots, is to familiarise ourselves with the progressive steps of the history of the town in which we live; for progress is only possible on the lines of an educated democracy. It is education which marks a man off from his fellows, endows him with a personality and a purpose in life; and with additional powers to influence and serve his fellowmen. Only in the republic of knowledge can we find equality.

My sole apology, in adding one more book to our local literature, is the hope that it will help to deepen our interest in the common life of the good old city; and stimulate our thought in things, municipal and political.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF HEREFORD.

HOW OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE PAST CAME TO US.

It may be interesting to know how our history came to be written and preserved.

In the old days, there were no printers or reporters ; but only what we term Annalists and Chroniclers ; that is, learned men, usually monks, who were employed by Kings to record events correctly, as they happened, without comment.

Later on, as men grew wiser, a new and advanced order of Chroniclers sprang up, and they not only recorded important events in the political and ecclesiastical world, but freely commented upon them. These we call historians.

An Annalist, then, is one who gives us simple jottings of unconnected events.

A Chronicler is one who gives us a continuity of events.

A Historian is one who gives us a continuity of events *with causes and consequences*.

The Annals are, so to speak, the ore ; and the chronicles are the purified metal of the ore, out of which the historian manufactures his perfect jewel.

The Chroniclers of the middle ages were Court Officials who had access to all public documents, and probably were consulted on intricate affairs. At any rate, they were known to be writing the king's history.

Among leading Chroniclers we may mention Roger Houlden, Gervasse, Ralph de Duclou, William of Malmes-

bury, Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntington, and Matthew Paris, the greatest of them all.

To these men we are chiefly indebted for the main facts in the life of the country which Historians have invested with a real live interest, and which contribute, almost daily, to our intellectual enjoyment.

HOW HEREFORD FIRST CAME INTO EXISTENCE, AND RECEIVED ITS NAME.

The first recorded fact in our local history is the establishment of the Bishopric of Hereford by Theodore, the great Archbishop of Canterbury, about A.D. 676. His grace carved it out of the wide and scattered Diocese of Lichfield ; and then requested the Bishop of Rochester, Putta, by name, to take charge of it, as his own Cathedral had been destroyed.

From this date (A.D. 676) or thereabouts, the regular service of prelates is preserved. So it may be said that the Bishopric made Hereford, just as the great monasteries made the towns in which they were established. Cathedrals and Monasteries, in those early days, provided both temporal and spiritual refreshment for the people.

The creation of the Hereford bishopric shews us a definite people, with a fixed boundary, established on the *site* of an old British Camp, or town, known as, Caerfawydd, which means the town in the beechwood. Beechwood is a closely knit wood which grows only on marshland. So the city was originally carved out of a marsh, and by human hands made fit for habitation. At the same time, it changed its name from Caerfawydd to Hereford, which is supposed to mean, "here-ford ;" relating probably to the passage of an army from one side of the river's bank to the other. Happily it has retained that name ever since.

It is fortunate to be able to fix with certainty, the date of the birth of the city ; for we claim to be a city, not because

the land on which it was formerly built belonged to the king ; not because in 1189, it was made a corporate town by the purchase of that land, and thereby was termed a Royal Borough. We are a city, because it is the seat of a Bishop, and of a Cathedral Church.

Our Bishop in Norman times, not by virtue of his spiritual office, but by virtue of his feudal rights, as a Baron, was Ruler over a part of the city.

It is important to note throughout the middle ages, [the middle ages ended on the death of Edward III., 1377] how much greater was the civil power of the Bishop in a city like Hereford, where he had not to share his feudal rights with a great monastery, like those which existed at St. Albans, Norwich, Worcester, and elsewhere. For example, Henry I. in the early part of the 12th Century, granted a Charter to the Bishop of Hereford to hold a fair for three days at Whitsuntide, afterwards increased to nine days ; and one at Michaelmas. These privileges have been respected over 700 years, and it was only in 1839, they were annulled by Act of Parliament.

In many places, the Monasteries held these Charters, and derived great revenues from them.

The shadow of the ancient power of the Bishop is seen on his appointment by letters patent, under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, when he swears allegiance to the Sovereign and does homage.

Hereford Cathedral was built on a part of the Bishop's Manor, which in ancient times, enhanced his privileges and powers. His bailiffs collected the rents in his fee, which extended to a part of West St., East St., Broad St., and Aubrey St. ; also the tolls of the fairs. The Bishop tried his tenants who broke his laws, and if found guilty, imprisoned them in his own prison, which was not demolished till 1547 by Bishop Scory.

The Rev. Canon Capes in his life of Bishop Cantilupe gives us a sad picture of unseemly strife which existed be-

tween the civic and cathedral authorities, caused chiefly by the exacting demands of Bishop Aquablanca, a quarrelsome Frenchman. Even when an appeal was made direct to the King, the judgment was given invariably in his favour. The citizens strove hard from time immemorial both with spiritual and lay lords to maintain their charter rights, and only on complying with the conditions of the Merchant Guild would they acknowledge the rights of the Bishop's tenants, to trade in the city.

These simple facts shew how closely the City was identified with the Episcopacy from its beginning.

FROM A.D. 676, THE BIRTH OF THE CITY, TO A.D. 1086,
THE DATE OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK.

From the date of the birth of the city, A.D. 676, as given by Mr. Fairfield, M.A., F.S.A., to the making of Domesday Book A.D. 1086, there are a few facts touching the history of the city and district which we will just mention and pass on. Of course, there are gaps which will never be filled up.

Towards the end of the 7th Century, when each state depended on the personal character and prowess of its ruler, the boundary of Mercia, of which Hereford was a part, extended over all England, south of the Humber. A glance at an old map will shew how vast it was. Wars were common at this period, and in 751 Mercian supremacy was destroyed by Cuthred, and regained by Offa in 779; and afterwards strengthened by his successful raids into Wales.

The Welsh were always troublesome neighbours; and to protect the counties bordering on their country, Offa made his famous Dyke, or what is more likely, extended it out of earth works, so that it reached from the mouth of the Dee to the mouth of the Severn. It entered the County of Hereford near Knighton, and joined the Wye near Bridge Sollars. Traces of it may be seen to day at Moorhampton, near to the

station, at Lyonshall, and elsewhere, but its best preserved portions lie outside the county.

At this period, Churches with towers, and with exceptionally thick walls were built on the West frontier, which served as refuges for the villages in the event of a Welsh raid. Among them may be named Cradley, Bosbury, Clifford, and others. These are important facts which lend an additional interest to the old city.

From A.D. 880 to A.D. 1042, is one of the gaps to which we just referred. Even Canon Bannister, in his recent addresses, under the auspices of the Local Centre of the Oxford University Extension Lectures, does not attempt to fill it up. Florence of Worcester, one of our Chroniclers, mentions incidentally, one of the small wars, or raids, with Wales between these two dates ; and for the first time refers to the City and County of Hereford by name. Here is evidence by an undoubted authority that we were a definite people, established within certain recognized limits, possessing certain legal rights and privileges, in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

In 1052, Griffin, Prince of Wales, broke his alliance with the English king, Edward the Confessor, and commenced to plunder the districts round the city. One of his favourite haunts was Straddele, known a century later, as the Golden Valley of the Dore, a name given to it, not on account of its fertile soil, and rich produce, but on a misunderstanding of the Welsh word *dwr* (water) which afterwards was called by the French *Val-d'or*, or the valley of gold.

On October 24th, 1055—the exact date is recorded because of the awful consequences to lives and property which followed—things reached a climax, and marked a distinct epoch in the lives of the inhabitants. Two miles out, whether at Lyde or Belmont, we do not know, the forces of the Welsh prince met the forces of Hereford under Earl Ralph, a Norman Frenchman. The soldiers of the Welsh were on foot ; the soldiers of the English were principally on horseback, which placed them at a great disadvantage, as they were

fighting in a forest. A memorable battle took place, and a tremendous slaughter ensued. From four to five hundred men of the Hereford garrison were killed, and the rest tried to find their way back home, followed by the victors. No quarter was asked; and no quarter was given. The city was plundered; the Cathedral burned to the ground, and several Canons killed in their defence of women, children, and aged men. All honour to their courage, and devotion, for they counted not their lives dear unto themselves, peradventure they might save others. The memory of this noble defence is not recorded in sculpture nor given a place of honour in our Cathedral, nor yet does it find a place in the calendar of the saints. Nevertheless, it stands out in the pages of history, as one of its greatest and never to be forgotten episodes, the remembrance of which inspires us to grander action, and more self denying deeds day by day.

The central government now undertook to avenge the injury inflicted on the city. So Earl Harold, afterwards King, gathered from "very near all England," a large army which mustered at Gloucester, and afterwards journeyed to "beyond Straddele" now known as the Golden Valley. Griffin and Algar, his chief lieutenant, prudently retired, returning the following year (1056) on another foraging expedition; and later on, Harold took his revenge, which resulted in the death of Griffin.

SOME OF THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS, OR LAWS OF HEREFORD.

Learned historians have given a great deal of attention to the beginnings and developments of our Ancient Customs; but they do not speak with a united voice, so we will only mention a few facts upon which there is more or less of agreement.

The first outstanding fact is that the distribution of the lands of Herefordshire among the invading Normans was

largely the work of Fitzosbern, who held the Western March, and was created Earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror ; and further, was a palatine Earl, a title which carried with it, not only the power to administer, but to make laws.

Another fact is that there were certain customs in Hereford prior to the Conquest, which the new lord did not dare to change, because he was anxious to secure the support of the burgesses against the incursions of the Welsh. Besides, the feudal system, which we will afterwards explain, was ill adapted for the defence of a proud people, as it degraded by servitude those it governed. Love of one's country is a greater factor in the development of a nation than loyalty to a Sovereign.

Still, the Conquest is responsible for a large number of privileges granted by Norman Lords in their borough charters. These privileges can be traced more clearly in non-royal boroughs rather than in royal boroughs like Hereford. Miss Bateman, a recognized authority on the Laws of Breteuil, wrote in the year 1900, as follows in the English Historical review :—

“ Our characteristic belief that every sort of ‘ liberty ’ was born of ideas inherently English must receive another check, and must once more be modified to meet certain facts that have failed to obtain due recognition. There is a large class of burghal liberties, not wrung from reluctant lords, but offered by the lords as bribes to secure their own ultimate enrichment.”

Besides, it is generally conceded by those competent to judge, that “ the most thoroughly Normanised counties were those upon the Welsh border.” So Hereford may be regarded as one of the most favoured cities under Norman rule.

It is clear that Fitzosbern introduced the laws of Breteuil for his French tenants in Hereford ; for they were his castle or fighting men upon whom he could rely in case of emergency. He granted them greater privileges and exemptions from taxation than he did to the resident burgesses. Whether

there was a French Borough and an English Borough, or whether the two were under one authority is not clear. Tradition locates the French residents near to the Alms Houses, in St. Owen St., outside the City Walls, and not far from the Castle.

We will now give those Ancient Customs or Laws which came to us through the Domesday Survey in simple terms. Doubtless, they refer to hardships which had not always existed.

First of all, we are told in this description of Hereford, that in the time of King Edward who died in A.D. 1066 (this book was compiled in 1086), there were 103 men dwelling together within and without the wall. This does not mean there were only 103 men in the city. It means that these men were at the beck and call of Fitzosbern, in case of attack by the enemy.

Secondly, if any one desired to leave the city, he could only do so with the consent of the first man of the place, after selling his house to another man willing to perform the service due from him ; the third penny of the sale would go to the Chief Officer for giving him the permission to sell his dwelling and leave.

Suppose a man, through poverty or illness, was unable to serve his King, then his house would be surrendered to the King's representative, who saw that the house did not remain empty, and the King lack a servant.

Thirdly, within the wall of the city every dwelling house paid a tax of $7\frac{1}{2}d$, with the addition of $4d$, if a horse was kept. The householder had also to give three days' mowing at Marden, and one day where the sheriff pleased. Men with horses also accompanied this officer to Wormelow Tump, where justice was administered. A visit to the city from the King for hunting purposes, necessitated the presence of each householder to act as a beater in the adjoining woods, noted for big game. Lodgers, or part holders of a cottage, were expected to do duty as guards inside and outside the King's city residence.

Fourthly, when a tenant died, owning a horse, the King claimed the horse, and the tenant's weapons. If a man died who was not a tenant, but owned land and a house or houses, then the king received 10s. If he died without making a will, all his possessions went to the king. Tenants inside the wall paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ d to the king, and tenants outside who were frenchmen, only paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. All other customs were equal.

Fifthly, women brewers of ale within and without the city paid 10d each, hence the word "brewster."

Sixthly, each of the half-dozen royal blacksmiths in the city paid one penny for his forge, and in addition each of them made 120 horse shoes, or arrow heads, for which they received 3d. each, and freedom from all other service.

Seventhly, the seven royal money coiners gave 18s. each for the use of the dies ; and from the day they returned, for one month, every one of them gave 20s. to the king. The bishop also received 20s. from his money coiner.

Eighthly, when the king came into the city, the silver he brought with him was coined at his pleasure. These men were granted certain exemptions from menial service ; still if one died without a will, his property went to the king ; if with a will, then, only 20s.

Ninthly, if the sheriff visited Wales for military purposes with his army, then the coiners accompanied him. On their refusal a fine of 20s. was inflicted, which the king received.

Tenthly, in the days of Edward the Confessor, when Harold, the King's Son, was Earl, he had 27 burgesses who had the same customs as the other burgesses.

Eleventhly, the king's officer also paid £12 to the king ; and £6 to Earl Harold, besides all the customs above mentioned. The king had also fines for breaches of the peace, for house breaking, and for assault ; each one of these crimes was expiated on payment of the sum of 100 shillings ; and no matter what the standing of the man might be, the fine was enforced.

Twelfthly, the king was the landlord, and exacted all his dues from his English burgesses ; but the French residents could compound theirs on payment of the sum of 12d, with the exception of those mentioned in the previous clause.

Thirteenthly, the City paid the king in silver annually the sum of sixty pounds.

Fourteenthly, the city, together with 18 manor houses, with farms attached, paid into the king's exchequer, £335 18s. ; and this did not include the fines from the various hundreds and county courts.

Doubtless, some of these customs existed prior to the Norman Invasion, say about A.D. 1058, because the new Norman Lord wished to retain the goodwill of the existing townsmen ; at any rate it was from the town of Breteuil, they assumed their present form ; and modified a century later by Henry II.

It is worth while to mention that the lords of the Manor in the days of the Conquest did not keep town houses, and reside here for a certain period of the year. In fact, they were in no way responsible for the upkeep of the wall of the city. The town houses of the nobility of a later period is a subject which has not received the attention it deserves.

HOW THE HEREFORD CUSTOMS CAME DOWN TO US.

It seems necessary to prove that the Ancient Customs of Hereford were both authentic and genuine, because they throw a flood of light upon many things which otherwise we could not understand.

Needless to say that an *authentic* statement of the ancient customs and privileges of Hereford is of the utmost importance, because those customs and privileges were the standard authority for the customs and privileges of many towns in Wales, and on the borders, upon which greater privileges were afterwards built. Hereford is known as the *mother*

town of Wales, as her customs were given to and adopted by some of the chief places in Wales, including Cardiff and Carmarthen.

In the strong room of the Town Hall, we have a valuable manuscript book, strongly bound, containing the Ancient Customs of Hereford. It is legibly written in English, in the supposed hand-writing of the time of Charles II., between the years 1661 and 1681. The nature of the paper, and the character of the handwriting are evidences upon which palæographers, or students of ancient writings, base their conclusions.

From what source was the 17th century MS. copy taken? Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., honorary palæographer to the British Archæological Association, and therefore, a great authority, believes that he has been able to trace it. Listen! He tells us that in the Library of the Benedictine Monastery of Belmont is a MS. copy in Latin of the customs of Hereford; and assigns it to the days of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Gasquet, O.S.B., an equal authority on ancient parchments, assigns it to the time of Henry VIII. It is immaterial to our view whether the copy was transcribed in the beginning, or towards the end of the 16th Century. What is material is the fact that the copyist informs us at the end of his manuscript that our ancient customs had been newly written, and renewed in 1486, by John Chippenham, then Mayor of the city. So the 16th Century copy had been taken from the 15th Century copy.

Where did the 1486 copy come from? Either from a MS. which is known to have existed in the 14th century, but which has since disappeared and cannot be traced; or from the collection of customs put together by Gaunter, Chief Bailiff of Hereford towards the end of the 13th Century, one copy of which was secured by Cardiff in 1284. An acknowledgment of its receipt to the burgesses of Hereford is preserved in its archives. So the fact that it received a copy of our customs, for which £5 was paid, equal to £50 of present money, cannot be doubted.

John Gaunter's copy was supposed to have been taken from the original book of customs, compiled under the authority of Henry II. in 1154.

So we may feel quite sure that we have preserved to us the sum and substance of the rules, orders, and ancient customs, some before, and some after the Conquest, and since used in the City of Hereford, and Liberties thereof, in the time of John Gaunter, Bailiff, in the time of King Henry II. in the year of our Lord 1154.

THE HEREFORDSHIRE OF DOMESDAY BOOK, OR A
DESCRIPTION OF ALL HEREFORDSHIRE.

COMMENCED ABOUT A.D. 1080, AND COMPLETED ABOUT
A.D. 1086.

The Herefordshire of Domesday Book is not co-extensive with the present County. It included Caerleon on the Usk, and Monmouth on the Wye—a fact we must ever bear in mind.

This great historic book of two volumes is regarded as one of the most precious documents in the possession of the nation whose price is far above rubies. It is not so old, nor yet so minute as the one the French own, nor yet so curious and primitive in manner and matter as the one the inhabitants of Iceland drew up; still the variety of information it imparts, in small compass, is marvellous and unrivalled.

Originally it was written in Latin, but numerous translations have been made, so we are not in doubt as to its contents. The name is striking, and doubtless meant to those who gave the facts the book records, that they were as true and certain, as the Day of Judgment.

The Instructions for taking the survey ran thus :—

“ The King's barons (the Commissioners were all Frenchmen) enquire by oath of the sheriff of the shire and of all

the barons (free tenants), and of the French born of them, and of the whole hundred, of the priest, the reeve, and six copyholders from each manor." " the name of the manor who held it in the time of King Edward Confessor, and who held it now (1086) how many men, how many villeins, how many cottars, how many bondsmen, how many freemen, how many yeomen, (those who paid a fixed rent or gave service to his lord), how many copyholders, how much wood, how much meadow, how much pasture, what mills, what fish-ponds ; what had been added to, or taken away, what it was worth in the days of Edward the Confessor, and how much it was worth now (1086), how much each freeholder held, and whether more could be got out of it now."

One of the early chroniclers of the King's court was a monk of Peterborough, and a personal and close friend of the King. Usually these chroniclers or historians accompanied the Monarch on his journeyings to and fro, and were really court officials ; and we have no reason to doubt that what they wrote was absolutely correct.

Of course, we all know that the Duke of Normandy was also King of England, and that he spent most of his time in his own country, eight months out of the twelve. In 1084 or 1085, King Canute of Denmark, threatened to invade England, and to supplant William the Conqueror. When the king of England who was enjoying himself in Normandy got news of this, he was very angry, and according to the Peterborough Chronicle, sent over to this country :—

" So great an host of horsemen and footmen out of France and Brittany as never sought this land before, so that men wondered how this land might feed all this host. But the king let divide up this host over all this land among his men ; and they fed the host each according to his land."

As soon as the King of Denmark heard of the action of the French or English king, he wisely decided not to invade England. Then, we are told that after this, " King William took much thought and held deep speech with his Wise Men, (known to-day as Members of Parliament) " over

the land, how it was settled or established, and with what kind of men. Then he sent over all England into each shire, and had it made out how many hundred hides there were in the shire, and what the king himself had in lands, and of live stock on the land, and what rights he ought to have every twelve months off the land So very narrowly he had it enquired into that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land, nor even,—it is shame to be telling of, but he did not think it shame to be doing it—one ox nor one cow, nor one swine was left out that was not set down in his record, and all the records were afterwards brought to him.”

So Domesday Book may be regarded as the official record of the names of all the landowners of England with their rent roll, together with the names, holdings, and obligations of the tenants. It also served as a basis of taxation, for the defence of the country, and the upkeep of the monarchy. It was an exceptionally inquisitorial and far reaching scheme for raising money, worthy of a present day Chancellor of the Exchequer. Only a master mind could have conceived and carried it out. The Victoria History of the County of Hereford tells us that there were about 36 large landowners in the City and County, and in Archenfelde, and in Wales. The list is headed with the names of King William, then follows the Bishop, and members of the Church of England, and others according to rank.

So the Norman Conquest marked a distinct epoch in our National life. It introduced 20,000 new French Landowners in the place of 20,000 old English Landowners, who had either fallen in battle, or fled into exile, or forfeited their estates by armed resistance to the new and crowned king. It saw the beginning of the history of the English race as one people, and of England as a great power in Europe. The new aristocracy, however, did not effect a great change in our local laws or customs, particularly touching land tenure and agricultural tenancy. The old manor courts, and courts of hundred, with the old fines, fees, and forfeitures were confirmed by the king. Nationally, a higher standard

of government was introduced, more in sympathy with the advancing tide of civilization. And within a century the French Baron had become an English lord, and later at Runnymede (1215), proved the sincerity of his conversion.

MORE INFORMATION FROM THE HEREFORDSHIRE OF
DOMESDAY BOOK.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

This book registers an entirely new departure from the old system of national government. Prior to the advent of William the Conqueror, that is, in the Saxon period, the king of England was but first among the great earls who were the great landlords and who governed the people. Government by Earls is said to have been introduced by the Danes. William the Conqueror did not abolish it, but made the great earls dependent on him for their lands and incomes, and swear personal surety to him for the taxes, and good behaviour of their freemen. The tie between the various classes under this system grew more real and personal; as the old customs were not entirely abolished, and only additions were made to meet the period of transition and change. The English race in the 11th Century was deficient in power of organization, in the sense of law and method, and in the genius for enterprise and expansion which the Normans largely supplied.

Hereford itself, under William I., was little more than a collection of wooden thatched huts, with two or three small churches, probably a market centre, as its surroundings were agricultural. The first royal Charter only made it an enlarged township with its arable fields, and pasture, and common woodlands; and the inhabitants were but serfs to a neighbouring lord, compelled to plough, mow, and reap for him. The new king, through the palatine Earl, William Fitzosbern, upheld the Courts of Tything, or peace pledges; that is an association of ten families; and the courts of the hundred, that is, an association of a hundred families;

and these courts were held twice or thrice a year, to hear criminal and civil cases ; each association being responsible to the great earl for the good behaviour of its members, and the payment of its dues. The heads of them acted as a sort of policeman or sureties. No family was allowed to be outside a tything, or peace pledge, and in this way a semblance of law and order was maintained. If the town allowed a family to reside out of peace-pledge, then it was fined.

Now these courts were presided over by Norman Frenchmen, appointed by Fitzosbern in the name of the king, and were responsible to the king ; in fact were his feudal vassals. The king was the real owner of the land, and the source of all political and administrative power, and allowed his great men the use of it, only so long as they kept up their "homage" to him.

The first Earl of Hereford after the conquest (1067) was William Fitzosbern, and he held the land of William to whom he did homage. He was, therefore, "the King's man"; and by virtue of that office was possessed of legislative powers, hence he modelled the customs of Hereford upon those of his own town in Breteuil, and gave special privileges to French burgesses settled in the city, which privileges bore fruit far and wide.

"Homage," we read, "is the most honorable service, and the most humble service of reverence that a free tenant may do its lord. For when the tenant shall make homage to his lord, he shall be ungirt, and his head uncovered, and his lord shall sit, and the tenant shall kneel before him on both his knees, and hold his hands jointly together between the hands of his lord, and shall say thus : " I become your man from this day forward of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and unto you shall be true and faithful, and bear to you faith for the holdings that I claim to hold of you saving the faith that I owe unto our Sovereign lord the King."

And then, the lord so sitting shall kiss him.

This system was called *the feudal system*, which we will try to explain and simplify. It is a part in that gradual

unfolding of the city's life which we call its development, or evolution, from stage to stage, each stage being a more complex affair than that which went before. The catalogue of facts we shall mention, need not alarm us, because they are well authenticated, and have never been questioned.

We start then, with the fact that the king in 1080 was the Landlord of England by conquest, and that he let it to the great earls of the shire in consideration of a special service to be rendered to him ; and they sub-let it again, as a retainer for services to be rendered to the " King's Man " ; and this sub-letting went on, till all except the serfs were brought into direct subjection to the Sovereign. It was a graduated scale of combined ownership or tenancy which ceased at death, or until it was forfeited by disloyalty. The system was but the natural development of what was in vogue during the Saxon period, so the change was not so great as to make it inconvenient or irksome, notwithstanding the kingdom was under a foreign yoke. Let us apply this graduated scale of combined ownership during good behaviour, or the will of the king, or the King's Man, as touching Herefordshire.

First was the King, the nominal owner of all the land ; and in law, we are told that the King still remains the owner.

Second, came his great earl, George Fitzosbern, a Norman frenchman, the King's direct representative, and who spoke and acted in the King's name, and therefore his authority was supreme. He was a palatine Earl, and therefore could take from, or add to, the laws and customs of the district over which he had control ; in fact, he had the same powers as the king in his royal palace. His rule was cut short owing to the treachery of his son.

Third, came the Nobles or Barons who held large estates ; and the King's claims upon them were in proportion to the extent of their land ; in kind, money, and men. We can scarcely call them the tenants of the Great Earl, because they did not pay rent, as we understand the term. They were the Earl's Men just as the Earl was the King's Man ;

indispensable to the machinery of the Commonwealth of that day.

Fourth, came the Freeholders and Yeomanry who held land under the Barons, and paid them personal taxes, and often accompanied them to battle.

Fifth, came the farmers, called villeins, who held their 30 to 40 acres of common land, as copyholders.

Sixth, came the small farmers, called *bordars* who farmed from three to four acres of land, and had a wooden thatched house, hence the origin of the historic phrase "3 acres and a cow."

And, lastly, in the scale of civilization came the serf, or landless labourer, who was nothing but a slave; and in the 13th Century was sold for 13s. 4d. with his family. Slavery meant dire poverty, and complete subjection to the will of their Master. Even Freeholders and Copyholders were under contract to send their corn to be ground at the lord's mill, and their bread to be baked at the lord's oven. The food of the lower classes was prescribed; and even the nature and cut of their clothes were all regulated by custom which was unalterable. The tailor or the shoemaker who dared to break through custom was cursed by the priest, and fined by his superior. So freedom, as we understand it to day, did not exist.

The Herefordshire of Domesday Book tells us what taxes each copyholder paid to freeholders; and what they in their turn paid to the Barons, and the Barons to the King. The copyholders gave three days' mowing at Marden, and one day where the sheriff pleased, in addition to their rents. They also provided him with men and horses when he held a Court Leet at Wormelow Tump. Death duties were exacted then as now.

So the farmers, large and small, were after all, little better off than serfs. They lived in one story houses, foul and filthy, with no chimneys and no windows; a hole in the roof let out the smoke. These conditions bred a miser-

able race, weak and sickly, with no nerve or character. Add to this, the crime which existed everywhere, from the highest to the lowest, and you get a picture of the feudal times, "The good old times," as ignorant people are fond of calling them.

TWO FAMOUS NAMES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF HEREFORD.

Mr. John Hutchinson in his interesting book on *Herefordshire Men* tells us that from the earliest times, the county of which Hereford is the capital, was the scene of the fiercest struggle for political predominance. Naturally, therefore, it attracted to its confines the boldest and most enterprising spirits, and the Marches of Wales became for a long period the training ground of English Knighthood.

" Where shall we find
Men more undaunted for their country's lacking,
More prodigal of life ? "

The two military names, towering high above the rest, as having contributed so much to make Hereford famous, are

OFFA AND HAROLD ;

and as only great men, says Carlyle, really make history, we will pause and say a few words about each of them.

Offa was a great king, overlord of all England in A.D. 784, and perhaps a greater warrior. He conquered Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and drove the Welsh into their own strongholds. He also built either out of new or old materials, what is known as "Offa's Dyke," and made it the west boundaries of his domains. Welshmen if found trespassing on his territory were summarily dealt with.

Here is a little episode which reveals the worst side of Offa's character. Ethelbert, the young king of East Anglia, that is, of Norfolk and Suffolk, desired to marry one of his

daughters, and sent Ambassadors to request her hand. Offa readily consented, for he was comely in appearance, and beloved by his people. A personal interview, tradition says, at Sutton, four miles out, was arranged, and whilst it was being carried out, Offa's wife, Queen Quendreda, suggested to her husband that he should be murdered, and his kingdom added to Mercia. So a feast was held in the Palace, and drugged wine was handed to him in a goblet by the Queen, which he drank; and under its influence he fell asleep, and was murdered by Cymbert, the Warden, and buried in a grave near the Palace; and a hundred years later his body was removed to the Cathedral, and a statue erected to his memory. Shortly afterwards, it is said, sorrow after sorrow befell the members of Offa's family, as a consequence of that act. One thing is certain, Offa deeply regretted it later in life, and as an expression of it, heavily endowed the Cathedral with lands; in fact, gave the land upon which it was built, by which the Bishop was made a Baron, and thus increased his powers in those days. The Cathedral was dedicated to the memory of S. Ethelbert, and the Blessed Virgin.

HAROLD—THE BRAVE.

He was born in 1022; and was said to be tall of stature, handsome, and of great strength, temperate in his habits, wise in counsel, and in action; industrious, and full of vigour. In the administration of justice, firm and equitable. He was loyal to his father, and loved power.

In 1055, he mustered a strong army at Gloucester against Algar, Earl of Chester, and Griffin, Prince of Wales, and marched to Hereford. The Welsh forces deemed prudence the better part of valour, and retired into their mountain fastnesses. Afterwards, he made a treaty with his old foe. Tradition credits him with re-building and extending the City Wall which Athelstan built. We have no record of the building of the first wall, and none of the second. Harold in all probability laid the foundations of the extended wall, and left others to complete it. Excavations shew us that

Harold's wall commenced at the Greyfriars, ran along Victoria Street, across Eign Street, to New Market Street, along Blue School Street, through Commercial Square, down Bath Street, then across St. Owen Street, down Mill Street to the Victoria Bridge. Traces of it may be seen in Wall Street, at the bottom of West Street, near Victoria Street, and at the back of some of the houses in Bridge Street and Berrington Street. Its height was 16 feet with a conning tower 34 feet high. Fifteen watch towers projected from the wall from 75 to 120 yards apart. Its thickness was not given ; it probably varied in places, from 3 to 8 feet. One historian goes so far as to state that it was as wide as the Wall of Chester. There were six gates provided for passenger and general traffic, strongly fortified, and of considerable dimensions. These gates were taken down towards the close of the 18th century (after being allowed to go to ruin), by order of the Town Council, at a cost of nearly £100 each, and the material sold.

HOW HEREFORD WAS FIRST GOVERNED.

In the Saxon days, the head man of the place was called the Portreeve ; in Norman times the Bailiff ; and from the Charter of Richard II., the Mayor.

History is knowledge, but our knowledge of the government of the city in its early days, say from the 7th to the 12th Century is very slight indeed.

The *Portmanmote*, or Town Council, composed of the head men of the place, was a quick and crude form of government ; adapted to a people who were more or less regular in their movements. Their superiors were but one step above them ; up to the 13th Century the innocence or guilt of a criminal was supposed to be proved by the operations of a physical law on his person. For example, if he plunged his arm into boiling water, or picked up a bar of red hot iron, and carried it three feet, without injury, then he was pronounced not guilty. If a blister, as large as half a walnut appeared, he was pro-

nounced guilty, and lost his life. Of course, we know in these days that natural laws are no respecter of persons, and that the sun shines on the evil and the good.

The Portreeve was followed in Norman times by a High Bailiff, who at first was an outsider appointed by the lord to look after his interests. Later on, he was elected by, and responsible to the citizens at large, aided by a Low Bailiff, the Constable, Ale Connors or High Tasters, and Flesh Tasters, or Low Tasters.

When we severed our connection with France about A.D. 1189, the High Sheriff was assisted by an officer who was nominated from among the peasants, and acted as the representative of the village community, as well as of the lord, on public occasions. These were assisted by a Steward and a Town Clerk, according to Mr. W. J. Humfrys, the greatest living authority on old Hereford, "sometimes supported and sometimes controlled by a Council of twelve, who from records of other towns, we may believe were chosen by some kind of popular election, to the rule of a governing body, composed of Alderman; and 'men of the election' who answered to the common council of later days."

Mrs. I. R. Green, a recognized authority on Mediæval Town Life, tells us that the makers and administrators of local laws were yearly chosen for their work by the people whom they were called to govern; and in some places, the unanimous consent of the whole town was given by public vote in a general assembly.

The inference we may draw from these facts is that our city was governed from the 12th Century, by a bailiff, sheriff, and steward, assisted by twelve sworn "Men of the election." This elective body made the rules and regulations of the town, and then called together the people to give their approval to them. The King, it appears, did not sanction, or confirm them. All we know is that the Bailiff enforced them.

And in these ancient customs we find the germs of our Town Councils, which were of natural growth, and grew out

of local needs to meet local requirements. Upon the foundations of the past we build the superstructure of the present.

THE CHARTERS OF HEREFORD.

A.D. 1189 TO A.D. 1835.

It is a well known fact that the Archives of Hereford contain many Royal Charters and Proclamations, which were carefully preserved and classified by the late Mr. Joseph Carless, Town Clerk, assisted by Mr. R. Paterson. The interest these two gentlemen took in the city's old documents was indeed meritorious, and helpful to present day students of history. Through the generosity of the son of the former, provision has been made for careful keeping, by which these charters can now be inspected by those who are interested in our ancient documents, without soiling them.

Justice has never been done by classical historians to the part "good old Hereford" has played in the formation of national sentiment and national character. The labours of the Rev. Canon Capes and the Rev. Canon Bannister may help to restore it to its rightful place in the historical development of the country. *Hereford was never an ordinary Borough or City in the Charter period.* Somehow or other, the part it played absorbed itself into the national life, and thus passed out of our records. What has given it a name and a place in history, is undoubtedly its geographical position as a frontier or buffer town, with all the significance that fact implies; its great and small battles which have been fought both inside and outside her walls; its fine old castle, with its unique watch towers and draw-bridge; the occasional visit of Kings with their retinues; its Bishops, with their time honoured feudal rights; its extraordinary devotion and sacrifices to Royalty; and last, but not least, its Charters upon which many of its liberties and privileges have been built.

Mrs. J. R. Green in her classic work on *Town Life in the 15th Century* tells us that the Charter Period witnessed the foundation of our great Cathedral Schools; of our agricultural and commercial supremacy; and of the beginnings of our present democratic system of government. It saw the rise of the great middle class community, and, as through a glass darkly, the nation's obligations to the poor and needy. It also swept into oblivion the last remains of feudalism in the 16th Century.

Subjoined is the list of Charters now in our possession :—

1189	Richard I.	Grant of Fee Farm
1227	Henry III.	Grant of right to hold a farm
1307	Edward II.	Confirmation of previous charters
1384	Richard II.	Grant to use the term " Mayor "
1399	Henry IV.	Confirmation of previous charters
1463	Edward IV.	Confirmation of previous charters
1597	Elizabeth	Grant of additional Municipal privileges
1619	James I.	Ditto
1682	Charles II.	Confirmation of previous charters
1690	William & Mary	Defines constitution and duties of Common Council
1697	William III.	Confirmation of previous charters
1836	William IV.	Established Quarter Sessions

Other documents and parchments bring the number up to 32.

A Royal Charter was an instrument or document formally reciting a transaction between the Sovereign and the City. It did not necessarily create a fresh right or privilege; but protected it, when it was conferred, and gave it the authority of law.

What an Act of Parliament is to our present Town Council, a Royal Charter was to the inhabitants of the Ancient Borough.

Deo & gra Regis Angl Henr³ Aquit Com³ And³ Archiep³ Ep³ Ab³ Con³
Barr³ Justic³ Vic³ Com³ & Om³ fidelib³ suis francis & Anglis Toel Angl³ Sate.
Sciat³ nos concessisse Em³ n³ris heretico³ In Wett³ Villam de Beresford tenenda³
p³petuo p³ .xl. s. reddendis p³ annu³ do Sacc³ s³ca q³ ip³ duxerint p³hibunt do
claudenda villa illam. Et ip³ p³ hac concessioe³ redeunt nob³ .xl. Marc³ argenti. Et
do p³petuo q³ p³petam villam h³ant & tenent³ p³petuo p³ p³petam sum³ cu³ om³ib³
libertatib³ & lib³ consuetudinib³ suis. & cum om³ib³ p³petu³ suis. In q³ & illis
vicecomit³ & s³in³ p³recomitatu³ aliq³ sup³ eos de aliq³ placito ut q³rela³ aut de
ca³sione ut de aliq³ re que de p³petam villam p³cedant. D. H. D³ d³mol³ Ep³ de
de Sco³ Joh³. Dat³ Id³ Westm³ p³mo³ anno reg³ n³ri Hen³ de Octobr³ p³ Ham³. N. de
longo Campo Ch³er³ Elect³ Cancellarij³ & Jos³ &.

Kipling in an after dinner speech told us quite recently that our fathers created the State ; the State did not create our fathers.

The King and his council created charters ; our fathers applied the principles they embodied ; and thus made them an active power for good.

So it was not a Charter, or a number of Charters which made Hereford a flourishing and healthy agricultural town ; but what grew out of them ; or the wise administration of the powers and privileges they conferred.

Two eminent local historians, Duncumb and Johnson, assumed that historically, the Royal Charters created our borough, and conferred on it, certain rights and privileges. A closer investigation by municipal experts has proved that these rights and privileges were anterior to the Charters ; and that the Charters were merely parchment guarantees of the good faith with which kings would observe them on receipt of the usual charges.

The lost Charter of Henry II. who reigned from A.D. 1154 to 1189, doubtless embodied some of the old customs and usages which existed from time immemorial ; and custom in those days was equivalent to law, when twelve men, good and true, were invested with full power to govern and uphold the borough, with all its liberties ; to render its judgments, and do all things necessary for the maintenance of its honour, with a Chief Bailiff as their Executive. It was a form of self-government in which we discover the motive power of civic progress.

THE CHARTER OF RICHARD I., 1189.

On October 9th, 1189, the inhabitants of Hereford received a Charter from Richard I. which converted the city into a Royal Borough with a Corporation, or Common Council, so that instead of being individually taxed by the King's officer, a perpetual rent charge of £40, payable to the King annually, was imposed upon the whole borough.

It was then said to be affirmed, or let in fee farm to the burghesses, and their successors, for ever and ever.

Previously to this change, the lord of the manor held the town in his domain or keeping ; and was the legal proprietor of the soil and tenements, though the burghesses were not altogether destitute of certain rights which the Saxon period had conferred, and which even the Norman Conquest did not abolish.

The King by this Charter divested himself of his property, in return for the rent ; but he had power to impose land taxes and did impose them, up to the 14th Century, when it was superseded by the subsidy system, or annual grant.

We append the exact copy of the Charter granted by Richard I., as translated by Mr. Richard Johnson, late Town Clerk, from the abbreviated latin in which it was written. It was beautifully written, and in an excellent state of preservation, considering its great age and the vicissitudes through which it has passed. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“ Richard by the grace of God, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou. To all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, ministers, and all faithful subjects in France, and throughout all England, health. Know ye, that we grant to our citizens of Hereford in Wales, the town of Hereford, to hold in perpetuity, upon their rendering £40 sterling per annum ; and also they shall afford their assistance in fortifying that town. And for this grant they shall give to us forty marks in silver. Therefore we command that they hold the same town in perpetuity by the aforesaid rent of £40 per annum with all its free liberties and free customs, and all things thereto belonging. So that no sheriff of ours shall intrude in any wise upon them concerning any plea or quarrel, or other thing relating to the aforesaid town. Witnesses : H. Bishop of Durham ; W. de St. Johanne. Dated from Westminster, the first year of our reign, the 9th October, under the hand of W. de Lengo Camps, our Chancellor Elect of Ely.”

Those of us who live in these days of comparative calm can scarcely realize the significance of this Charter, and what it conferred on our forefathers and their successors. The terms "free liberties," and "free customs" were very comprehensive and far reaching; in fact, made Hereford a free borough, with the right to establish a Commonalty or Corporation; make its own bye laws; and collect its own taxes, without interference from the King's or Bishop's officers. It established the foundation of a great privilege upon which greater privileges were afterwards built. Municipally, it was the dawn of the morning of law and order, and good government, which, in course of time, brought with it the liberty and security of individuals, such as we enjoy to-day. The more we know of the true inwardness of the Charter period, the more we shall appreciate the times in which they flourished.

THE LOST CHARTER OF KING JOHN.

A copy of the Charter of King John, granted to Hereford in 1215 may be found in the Record Office, London. It marked one more advance of the city towards its ultimate goal of complete self-government. It confirmed the rights and privileges conceded by previous Charters, and at the same time, gave permission to the Corporation to found a Merchant Guild, which in those days meant a great deal to the trade of the place. All masters of trades were members, not from choice, but necessity; because membership carried with it the right to buy and sell on wholesale lines, both in and beyond the city; and no man dared to trade without his ticket of membership. The Hereford Merchant Guild legally expired under the Charter of Incorporation granted by Elizabeth in the year 1597. So important was this Trade Guild in the Middle Ages, that we have devoted a chapter to explain its nature and objects, and the large place it once filled in our industrial life; and another chapter to Craft Guilds which succeeded it.

CHARTERS OF HENRY III., 1227—1264.

These instruments granted the right to hold a three days' fair in Summer; afterwards extended to nine days. A previous charter had been granted to the Bishop by Henry I. to hold a fair, so a clause was inserted in the City Charters to the effect that the fairs could not be held to the financial injury of the Bishop; and this caused perpetual friction between the ecclesiastical and civic authorities right down to the year 1838, when an Act of Parliament was passed empowering the Corporation to buy out the Bishop's rights. This is an illustration of how slow a vested interest is in dying. In another column, we deal briefly with the Hereford fairs.

THE CHARTER OF EDWARD II., 1307,

was simply a confirmation of former privileges.

THE CHARTER OF RICHARD II., 1383,

gave the Chief Bailiff the right to assume the rank and title of Mayor. The title was understood to carry with it greater dignity, and greater experience in Corporation affairs. It has come to be synonymous with all that is purest, and noblest, and best, in our Municipal life.

THE CHARTER OF HENRY IV., 1399,

is a very lengthy document, but contains no new franchise. It confirmed all those charters, says Mr. Richard Johnson, which had been previously granted to the citizens by former Sovereigns.

THE CHARTER OF EDWARD IV., 1463,

was of the same nature.

THE CHARTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1597,

was elaborately illuminated ; and there was also a well executed miniature portrait of the Sovereign, arrayed in State attire. Its five chief points were as follows :—

First : It confirmed all former Charters.

Second : It made Hereford a city incorporate for ever, with power to acquire land.

Third : It ordered that our city should be governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and a certain number of the better and more approved citizens.

Fourth : It empowered the Town Council to plead in Courts.

Fifth : It allowed the Council to continue to make its own bye laws.

This was a decided advance in local government on all previous Charters, still it was an age when the chief men of the place were more interested in “ things ” than “ persons.”

THE CHARTER OF JAMES I., 1619,

was very lengthy, and beautifully embossed, with a likeness of the king in the corner. The contents deviate from the rule observed in previous Charters ; for it is nothing less than a command to elect the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councillors from the names mentioned. It would appear that government by law and not by custom was introduced, whose chief points may be summarized as follows :—

First : It renewed and confirmed by letters patent the Charters of previous Kings and Queens, together with the rent of £40 per annum of the fee farm.

Second : It ratified the existence of a Corporation.

Third : It ordained that there shall be one Mayor and six Aldermen, and gave their names.

Fourth : It said that the Council shall consist of thirty-one members, and then forthwith elected them by name.

Fifth : It declared that the Council shall meet in the Guildhall.

Sixth : It laid down that on the first Monday in the month of August yearly a new Mayor shall be elected by the Council.

Seventh : It gave the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councillors powers to elect "one famous and discreetest man" to act as Chief Steward of the City.

Eighth : It required that one Common Clerk should be appointed during his natural life.

Ninth : It allowed one sword bearer and four serjeants to be appointed to carry the mace, the sword, and the hat of maintenance.

Tenth : It demanded that there should be one prison or gaol.

Eleventh : It established three weekly markets, and two annual fairs.

Twelfth : It protected the liberties against the encroachments of the Sheriff's Officer.

Thirteenth : It safeguarded all rights and emoluments belonging to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Hereford.

So we may take it that this Charter marked one more forward step in the progress of Municipal government, besides clothing it with a dignity it would not have otherwise possessed.

THE CHARTER OF CHARLES II., 1682,

confirmed all the rights and privileges the city already enjoyed, with the addition of an Easter Fair ; but it was called in, and replaced by one which took away the power

of the Freemen to elect their own representatives to Parliament—an act which was bitterly resented.

THE CHARTER OF WILLIAM III., 1697,

confirmed previous privileges.

THE CHARTER OF WILLIAM AND MARY, 1699,

was the longest on record and contained 34 clauses, amplifying the powers already conceded.

And the final CHARTER OF WILLIAM IV. (1836), also established Quarter Sessions.

Our space will only allow the briefest summary of the Charter Period touching the city's social and industrial developments.

Griffin, a Welsh prince, practically wiped old Hereford out of existence in 1055, leaving only one hundred men to defend it. It was isolated, self-dependent, and self-reliant, and just one or two stages above barbarism. Its geographical position kept it in a constant state of ferment.

In the 12th and 13th Centuries the common people were sheltered in their wood or wood-framed huts with gabled roofs of thatch and reeds, that lined its narrow lanes, and were inured to mud, dirt, and disease, and to poverty and hardship. Notwithstanding these terrible odds, there seems to have been an impulse, irresistible in its nature, towards self-preservation and self-improvement, which took generations to find full expression.

From the 13th to the 16th Century and onwards, there were flowing through our arteries, not only a Borough and an Ecclesiastical current, but a trade current, which was the strongest of all. It was through this trade current that the broad rights of justice were granted to our forefathers, and enabled them to draw up their own constitution, and manage their own affairs.

From the 17th Century, owing to the Civil War, and to the keen competition of industrial town communities, Hereford began to decline, and not till the middle of the 19th Century did she begin to realize, what improved conditions and increased educational facilities might do for the future.

HEREFORD MERCHANT GUILD.

The beginnings of the guild system can be traced to the Saxon period ; but it was the Norman period which saw it applied to trade.

In the reign of Henry II. (1154) England was one great pasture land devoted to breeding sheep on a great scale, in order to sell wool ; a century later it was the greatest wool growing country in the world ; and nearly a century later, the great ordinance of the " Staple " was established. What made wool growing profitable in the Shire was the small amount of manual labour it required. Further, the texture was so beautifully fine, particularly of the Leominster sheep, that it found a quick and ready sale among the merchants of Flanders, whose countrymen possessed the art of weaving fine cloth which found an European Market. Bristol was the " Staple " town of the West of England.

Out of the growing wealth of the country, through the Wool industry mainly, sprang the Merchant Guild, which could only be established by Charter, and which licensed its members to trade on wholesale lines.

We have no documents in our possession to instruct us as to the exact place of the Hereford Merchant Guild in the social structure and industrial development of its Town Life.

Gross, an eminent and acknowledged authority on Merchant Guilds, sums up the position of our Merchant Guild, in the hey-day of its prosperity, as follows :—

" Theoretically, subject to the authority of the town, as part of its regular administrative machinery, but ruled over by its own officers, and exercising independent jurisdiction

through its voluntary tribunals of arbitration ; the guild by virtue of its trade monopoly, its powerful organization and discipline, and the fact that the men who formed its governing body were generally the same as those who sat on the governing body of the borough, maintained a far more independent position than any departmental government to-day."

At the best, it was but a temporary bridge over which trade was conducted for two or three centuries ; and when trade grew and developed, it was found too weak to carry it, and therefore was discarded.

In the 11th Century, and subsequently, all our privileges, civically and commercially, were conferred by Charter, as a personal act of the King, for which a certain charge was made according to the ability of the town to meet.

The first Charter which established a Merchant Guild was granted by William II. in 1087, to the burgesses of Burford.

The Charter conferring a Merchant Guild upon the burgesses of Hereford was signed by King John on the 12th July, 1216. Here are the exact words :—

" We have also granted to our aforesaid citizens and their heirs, that they might have a Merchant Guild with Hanse " (*i.e.* a greater town freedom than was at present enjoyed) ; " and other customs, and liberties to that Guild appertaining, and that no one who does not belong to that Guild shall traffic in the aforesaid city, or its suburbs, unless by consent of the aforesaid citizens."

The descendants of " the Brethren of the Guild " are known to-day as " the Freemen of Hereford."

The establishment of a Merchant Guild was a prize highly coveted in the 13th Century by all rising towns, as it formed a centre around which the burgesses could rally in defence of their old privileges, or in struggle for fresh ones ; and was welcomed with as much rejoicing and enthusiasm, as a visit from Royalty would be to-day.

On its receipt by the Chief Bailiff, the whole community met and walked in processional order to the Cathedral to give thanks to God ; and then proceeded under its shadow, as was the custom in those days, to elect suitable officers to control its management. The principle which governed the election of officers, we know not. Probably the chief men of the place agreed to submit the name of a competent citizen, to act as Master, or Alderman of the Guild, together with four assistants. Then an appeal was made to master traders to join and pay the fee. At a subsequent meeting, rules and regulations were read, and formally approved. This mode of election was simple, methodical, and democratic. New members were elected annually upon payment of 20s. and 2s. to the King's Officer, when an oath of allegiance was administered. The local Merchant Guild kept the gates, wall, and bridge in repairs, for which they levied certain taxes ; and the members frequently supped together. Conviviality and business were inseparable in those, as in these days.

How far the Common Council was dominated by the Merchant Guild ; where the powers of the one began, and the other ended in the management of local affairs, we simply do not know, and we have no official documents from which we are likely to find out. This we do know, that a Merchant Guild was not a Trades' Union, in essence, or in purpose. It was a Capitalists' Union.

A Trades' Union exists to-day " to regulate the relations between Employers and Unemployed."

A Merchant Guild existed to regulate the relations between Employers and Employers ; and to see that one did not get an undue advantage over the other. It seemed to emphasise the principle of co-operation, not perhaps as we understand it to-day.

Modern Trades' Unionism has always been a mixture of political and industrial action with an eye to improve local conditions, and increase the wage earning power of the toilers.

A Merchant Guild was always a mixture of municipal and industrial knavery with a view of strengthening its authority, and adding to the wealth of its members. It developed into a plutocratic Society.

The Trades' Union stood for the betterment of the people. A 13th and 14th Century Merchant Guild stood for the enrichment of the many, at the expense of the few, and its gluttony was the cause of its death; hence it was superseded by the Craft Guilds, which were inferior socially, politically, but not industrially.

Subjoined is a copy of the Freeman's Oath which was used till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it became of none effect.

“First you shall swear to be true to your Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is, and to his heirs and lawful successors.

Secondly, that you shall defend and keep the laws and customs of this City of Hereford, notified unto you by the Mayor, and you shall from time to time preserve and maintain the liberties of this city of Hereford to the utmost of your power.

Thirdly, that you shall not discover to any man but to your fellow citizens the secret things touching the estate of the said city, when they be by them made known and opened unto you.

Fourthly, you shall be obedient in all things to the Mayor of the said city, and Commons of the said city.

Lastly, you shall be ready at all times, as occasion shall require, to do and perform all such duties, as shall be requisite and befitting a freeman of the city.

So help you God.”

Like all aristocratic and exclusive societies which seek their own, and not another's good, the Hereford Merchant Guild quietly passed into the shades of silence.

The loss of the ancient MSS. of the city will for ever preclude us from giving full particulars of this once all-powerful and interesting guild, whose membership was based on possession of a house and garden, and involved residence, with the privilege of engaging apprentices to their particular trade for a term of years.

HEREFORD CRAFT GUILDS.

The Age of the Craft Guilds was an age when the people were governed by the few and not by the many, and when the few grew immensely rich, though not a vestige of their wealth remains, except on the pages of history. In our own city, we have no outward and visible sign of the wealth of the Craft Guilds, except the headquarters of two of them, viz., the old house in the High Town and the Maidenhead Inn, Eign Street.

Historians tell us that Craft Guilds sprang from a religious and social instinct rather than from industrial combines, and that Craft Guild membership implied membership with a religious Guild. The Craft Guilds were a brotherhood of artizans ; the Merchant Guild a brotherhood of merchants. Charters defined the duties, rights, and obligations of each ; and as both were interested in trade, their aims and purposes were identical.

We have no documents in our Archives which explain their position and influence in the city. All we can say with certainty is that in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, the expansion of trade gave the Craft Guilds a position in the town community they had never previously occupied ; in fact, so important that the Merchant Guild welcomed their leading men into their ranks—evidence that the one was a declining, and the other a growing body.

Mr. Johnson in his work on "The Ancient Customs of Hereford," mentions the order for the pageant of local trades on Corpus Christi Day in 1503 ; but we are told that it did not reach the dimensions of neighbouring towns.

In a book entitled, "The History from Marble, compiled in the reign of Charles II. (about 1684) by Charles Dingley, gentleman, being Ancient and Funeral Monuments in England and Wales," we have the names of 14 trading companies who possessed Charters with headquarters in the Town Hall, taken down in 1861. We give them in the order in which the Charters were granted to them.

Corvisors (which included not only cobblers but those engaged in varied leather work).

		Charter granted in the 12th year of Elizabeth		1569
Clothworkers	„ „	15th	„ „	1572
Mercers	„ „	15th	„ „	1572
Butchers	„ „	35th	„ „	1592
Tanners	„ „	36th	„ „	1593
Tailors	„ „	41st	„ „	1598
Weavers	„ „	41st	„ „	1598
Bakers	„ „	44th	„ „	1601
Goldsmiths	„ „	2nd	„ James I.,	1604
Glovers	„ „	1st	„ Charles I.,	1625
Haberdashers	„ „	36th	„ Charles II.,	1696
Joiners	„ „	2nd	„ William III.,	1697

It is interesting to note that no Charter was given to the Grocers of this city.

The mottoes of several Guilds have been preserved, and are worth recalling, as shewing their close connection with the Church of that day.

The Skinners took these words: "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skin and clothed them."

The Tanners: "Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon whose surname is Peter, he is lodged in the house of one Simon, a tanner.

The Butchers: "Thou hast put all things under his feet, sheep and oxen."

The Glovers: "They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins being destitute."

The Bakers : " Give us this day our daily bread."

The Cloth-Workers : " My trust is in God alone."

The Goldsmiths : " To God only be all glory."

There is no doubt that the closing of the Cloth and Flour Mills on the Banks of the Wye by Henry VIII, sounded the death knell of an important industrial trade, so far as Hereford was concerned. Add to this, its geographical position and the civil wars, and you get several good reasons why Hereford was not a trade centre. However, it did not die in its shoes, but gave its undivided attention to encouraging agriculture and horticulture with magnificent results. Hereford to-day owns one of the best Cattle Markets in the country ; and may be numbered among the most flourishing Agricultural towns in the country.

THE TWO GREAT HEREFORD FAIRS.

There were two great Fairs held in the city in the Middle Ages which correspond with our May and October Fairs ; and which awake within us two sets of ideas—one of intense joy and rollicksome fun, the other of fines and robbery. It was William the Conqueror who first conceded the privilege of holding a fair in a town to which the people repaired periodically for the purpose of supplying their wants for the year. And it was Henry III. who granted in the 13th Century to the Bishop of Hereford, a Charter to hold a three days' fair, afterwards extended to nine days, by way of adding to his revenues ; his jurisdiction covered the whole area of the city during the time it was held. Private shops were closed, and prohibited from selling any goods, except at the fair, under pain of the goods exhibited being seized, and a fine equal to their value imposed. The Bishop's Bailiff received from the Mayor, bailiffs and citizens, the keys of the six gates of the city, and then placed his officers in charge, and they received the usual tolls on every load, or parcel of goods that passed through them. Tents and booths were erected at that time in the open field, so as to form streets, or rows ;

each trade had its own street, or row, a custom borrowed from the Norman-French Towns. Every conceivable article was sold, and the returns were immense, as foreigners and traders from all parts came to buy and sell. Towards the end of the 15th Century, they began to decline, owing to the development of trade in big cities.

These great local fairs existed not only for trade purposes, but to provide amusement for the holiday folk ; jugglers and tumblers, beggars and the whole of the catchpenny tribe were here galore ! Here is a pleasant picture of the good old days,

How Pedlars' Stalls with glittering Toys are laid
 The various Fairings of the Country Maid,
 Long silken Laces hang upon the twine,
 And rows of Pins and amber Bracelets shine.
 Here the tight Lass, Knives, Combs, and Scissors spies,
 And looks on Thimbles with desiring eyes.
 The Mountebank now treads the Stage, and sells
 His Pills, his Balsams, and his Ague Spells ;
 Now o'er and o'er the nimble Tumbler springs,
 And on the rope the vent'rous Maiden swings ;
 Jack Pudding in his party-colour'd jacket
 Tosses the Glove and jokes at every Packet ;
 Here Raree-Shows are seen, and Punch's Feats,
 And Pockets pick'd in Crowds and various Cheats.

It is only necessary to add that rioting and disturbances, and gambling and fighting were common occurrences at these fairs, hence the establishment of Courts of pie-powder, where justice was summarily administered before the culprit could shake the dust of the city from off his feet. These quick and ready modes of administering justice are in vogue at Epsom, during the race week.

THE BLACK DEATH AND AFTERWARDS.

The terrible plague which reached Hereford in 1349, was by far the greatest social event in the middle ages,

and hastened a change in our agricultural system which had been simmering in the minds of agricultural labourers for many years.

Our classic English historians, Hume and Green, and our local historians, Duncumb and Price, without an exception, treat it as a mere episode in their account of the agricultural reforms of the 14th Century, which followed a century of unusual prosperity. Yet an adequate realisation of its effects is of first rate importance for the right understanding of the history of the county and of the city in the middle ages. It swept away during the 9 months it lasted, nearly half of the population, including 200 beneficed clergy of the diocese of Hereford. So Church and State received a set back which took more than a century to recover. In fact, this great pestilence, according to "Social England," changed the whole face of rural England by transforming her agricultural system. Dr. Gasquet declares that it was the turning point in the national life; the beginning of a new modern age; and the dawn of a new era.

Now let us see how it affected Hereford, because Hereford was always a centre of agricultural labour upon which its prosperity has mainly depended.

The Lords of the Manor up to this date had absolute control of the labour market, and the Agricultural labourers were his chattels, and could not be moved without his authority. They were divided into three classes—villeins, bordars, and serfs. The villeins, who were allowed to farm a few acres of land on their own account were still at the beck and call of their Masters, and naturally desired to become rent paying tenants. The bordars, one grade below them, were also desirous of improving their position and pay, whilst the serfs were clamouring for their freedom.

The Landlords of those days regarded the increased demands of the labourers as distinctly immoral and wrong. Still, landlords might grumble, Parliament might pass a series of laws, even to the extent of branding the labourers with the letter "F" (false) with a red hot iron; and forbid-

ing them to travel without letters of authorisation ; but these could not relieve the situation caused by a national calamity, unprecedented in history. The poll tax of 1379 of fourpence a head on all men and women, changed in 1580 to a shilling (equal to 15s. of the present money) only aggravated the distress.

So from this date we may assume that a radical change was commenced in our agricultural system which spread little by little, until "villeinage" was superseded by the yeomanry, or great tenant farmers, and serfdom or white slavery, received its final death blow. In other words, it severed the personal dependence of the tenantry on their lords, and made them more reliant, and eventually, more wealthy. At first, being without capital, the live and the dead stock were let or leased ; therefore, the Black Death may be said to have only registered a system which took Centuries to develop. All our changes are slow, and this fact must never be lost sight of in future studies of the various periods of our development.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1642-6.

We now come to the civil war of the 17th Century ; and to the magnificent defence Hereford made for King and Parliament. The majority of the citizens were loyal to historic monarchy, and to historic religion ; both were woven into the texture of their political and spiritual existence. There was no period in our city's history so pregnant with meaning, so fraught with sanguinary effort, so full of episode and change, as the period under review. What our forefathers suffered for their convictions, as Royalists and Roman Catholics, was not a passing amusement, but a living reality ; and to shut our eyes to their intrepid stand for principle and duty, is to neglect an educational chapter in our long history.

The germ of the Cause of the Civil War was possibly left in the hearts of the people after the Wars of the Roses. There it abode, amid favourable conditions, silently germin-

ating, awaiting the advent of a King, with the temperament and predilections of Charles I. to bring to a head. It is expressed in the historic phrase known as "the divine right of kings", that is, as to whether king or people, Church or State, were greater. Carlyle says that it was essentially the struggle of Protestantism against Catholicism, of devout Puritanism against dignified Ceremonialism. Charles himself declared to his soldiers at Wellington, near Shrewsbury, that he was fighting for the preservation of their religion, their King, and their laws; and at another place he said, that the calling, sitting and dissolution of Parliament were *according to his will*. The Journals of Parliament recorded that "the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England."

So the principle at stake was simple, and clearly defined. It was the Sovereign rights of the king, versus the Sovereign rights of the people, whether King or Parliament should hold the strings of the nation's money bags. In 1642, we had arrived at that stage in our evolutionary development, when war was thought to be the best and the only means of settling a great constitutional question. Fortunately, as a people we are just emerging from this barbaric custom, and beginning to learn that force is no remedy for a grievance. Of all wars, civil war is the most indefensible and the most reprehensible.

We will now summarize, under three heads, what our local historians and pamphleteers have collected and preserved of the stress and storm through which the city passed in the eventful years of 1642 to 1646. By no stretch of the imagination can we say that Hereford passed through three distinct sieges, as one writer would have us believe. Price and Reay only mention one siege. Gardiner in his history of the Civil War, and Green in his history of the English people, dismiss with curt brevity our heroic struggle. Even Canon Bannister, whose knowledge of Herefordshire history is cyclopædic, passes it over as unworthy of comment; still he incidentally assures us that the civil war be-

gan in Herefordshire with the appearance of the Earl of Stamford at the gates of Hereford. Of all places on the Welsh march, Hereford was the last we should have expected to make a long defence, and yet it lived, through four years of treason, pillage, and bloodshed.

THE HISTORIC SEPT. 30TH, 1642.

On July 5th, 1642, there was an open breach between king and parliament. On August 22nd of the same year, Charles raised the Royal Standard at Nottingham, and within six weeks, the Earl of Stamford appeared before the gates of Hereford, demanding, on behalf of Parliament, free entrance. There was little or no opposition, as the defences of the city were bad, and the powder magazine nearly empty. Besides, there was no cover for the 300 to 400 soldiers inside the walls. So the Royalist leaders simply took to their heels and fled; and on Sunday, October 2nd, 1642, Lord Stamford at the head of a thousand troopers on foot, and Sir Robert Harley at the head of a hundred on horseback, took possession. No human pen can depict the hardships inflicted upon the inhabitants, particularly the clergy, and those who had openly espoused the King's Cause, including of course the Roman Catholics. Refinement of cruelty seems to have reached a climax in this Century.

On December 3rd after a residence of eight weeks, the Earl of Stamford left the city for Gloucester; because he had no money, no credit, no bread, no provender, and because the feeling of the citizens was against his remaining. He had robbed the city and county to such an extent, that his name became a bye-word for all that was mean and despicable. He spared the fabric of the Cathedral, and that is the only good that stands to his credit.

Thus ended the first Conquest of Hereford by the Parliamentarians or Roundheads.

DECEMBER 3RD, 1642, TO APRIL 25TH, 1643.

No sooner had Lord Stamford retired, than Lawdey and his detachment took possession of the city in the name of

the king. Then followed the usual pillage and violence which always accompanies war. The Mayor, whose sympathies were supposed to be parliamentary, was shamefully maltreated, and thrown into prison. Cavaliers were not one whit more humane than Roundheads in actual warfare. Through the spectacles of war we see human nature at its best and at its worst—chivalry and honour on the one hand, and cowardice and treachery on the other hand.

Sir Richard Cave, a subordinate officer, a novice in the diplomacy of war, was left in charge of the city by Lord Herbert, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal forces of the South Wales district. Only 500 trained men were at his disposal; and at the approach of the enemy, 3,000 strong, flushed with victory, and led by two dashing officers, his first impulse was to retire, and save the lives of his men. On second thoughts, however, he determined to face the music of the enemy. The Parliamentarians approached the city from Gloucester, on the early morning of April 24th, by fording the Wye at Hampton Bishop, and then by driving in the outposts at Mordiford, and on the following day advanced to the wall.

A striking confirmation of the date is supplied by an entry in the baptismal register of S. Peter's Church. It reads thus: "Edward Jones, ye sonne of Edward Jones and Elizabeth his wife, was borne ye 23rd April, 1643, and was baptized ye 25th of ye same month which day came to ye city of Hereford Sir William Waller."

There was no pitched battle between the two combatants. A feint attack was made on Byster's Gate—the site of the present Commerical Square—and also on the Wye Bridge Gate, whilst the real attack was being prosecuted at Widemarsh Gate by Massie. The first shot, fired at three in the afternoon, killed an officer and several citizens, and struck terror into the heart of the bravest. A bugle called for a parley, and a trumpeter advanced with the terms of surrender. Sir Richard Cave's reply was dignified, if not defiant.



WIDEMARSII GATE, HEREFORD. DEMOLISHED 1798.



BYE-STREET, OR BISHOP'S GATE, NORTH-EAST. DEMOLISHED 1798.

“ He who held the town,” said this bold loyalist, “ held it by commission from the king. If Sir William Waller could produce a better commission from the king, it should be delivered to him ; otherwise he who had it by authority from the King would preserve it for the King.”

Brave words ! We honour the man in the soldier and the parent in the officer, and covet his human instincts in subsequently agreeing to honourable terms, approved by Lord Scudamore, Sir William Croft, Sir Walter Pye, and Col. Price, the Governor. A ransom of £3,000 was demanded, and paid probably by Lord Scudamore, whose subsequent treatment by Parliamentarians was scandalous in the extreme. Duncumb designates this episode as a “ hasty surrender,” Webb, as a “ Capitulation.” Whatever we may be pleased to term it, Sir Richard Cave acted honourably as a soldier and officer throughout the negotiations, which a court martial held at Oxford, afterwards affirmed.

One of Waller’s articles of war was, that a soldier’s pay was the justest debt in the world, so he levied a heavy fine upon the inhabitants in lieu of plunder ; and practically denuded the farmers for miles round of all their cattle and provisions. Such is the penalty of civil war ; a fight between one’s own kith and kin.

On the retirement of the Parliamentarians in 1643, the Royalists under Barnabus Scudamore, brother of the first Viscount, took possession once more, and forthwith set to work to put the city into a thorough state of defence. His personality was magnetic. He was the man for the hour. He anticipated the worst, and prepared for it. From April, 1643, to July, 1645, Barnabas Scudamore strengthened the walls of the city, and breathed his spirit into the hearts of the people ; so he and they were prepared to meet

THE GREAT HISTORIC SIEGE OF 1645.

This memorable siege commenced on the 31st July, when Lord Leven with his hired Scotch troops, demanded its surrender, to September 2nd of the same year, when he sud-

denly, and almost ignominiously took his departure, a sadder, if not a wiser man.

Just a word as to what immediately preceded the siege.

On Monday, July 28th, the Commissioners of the Scottish army arrived at Gloucester; and after dining with the Governor and Col. Morgan, agreed to attack Hereford.

On Tuesday, July 29th, an advanced column moved towards its objective; and on the following day reached Fownhope, where it received its baptism of powder and shot from the guns of Hereford loyalists. On Thursday, the main body of the army, under Lord Leven, consisting of 14,000 troops, raw and rough, arrived at the gates of the city, and eventually surrounded it; and then in the name of King and Parliament demanded its surrender from the hands of Barnabas Scudamore, the Governor. The iron in the blood of an Englishman was not likely to capitulate at the first time of asking to a scotch laird. Listen to the manly and dignified letter—one of the most precious documents in our history—he sent as a reply:—

“ My lord, I am not to give up the King’s garrison upon any summons or letter; neither shall it be in the power of the Mayor or other to condescend to any such proposition made unto him.

I was set here by the King’s Command, and shall not quit it, but by special order from his Majesty, or the Prince, and with this resolution I shall persist in Hereford. This last of July, 1645.

BARNABAS SCUDAMORE.”

Grand Words! the echoes of which reverberate through the centuries, and can be heard to this day. The Scotch laird with his rough untrained levies, 14,000 strong, vainly hoped that he had only to surround the walls of Hereford, and instruct his trumpeter to sound a few blasts, and down they would fall at his feet. Ah, but he overlooked the fact that the stone with which the wall of Hereford was

built was not of the nature of the stone of the wall of Jericho ; neither was the heart of Hereford of the nature of the heart of Jericho. By faith, the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed seven days, because the inhabitants were not conscious of their own powers of resistance. By faith, the walls of Hereford stood after it was compassed 30 days, because behind them were hearts, stout and strong, courageous and true, to king and country.

Let us examine this mediæval miracle which our Coat of Arms has preserved to this day ; and of which we are naturally proud.

Imagine yourself inside the gates of a walled city, 34 feet high, six to nine feet thick, with innumerable watch towers, and with four to five thousand souls ; including 1,500 soldiers, all moved with a holy enthusiasm to do and to die, for a cause and a person. The Governor passes in and out among them, receiving and returning their salutes. That nothing might be left to chance, he " strengthened the old ramparts, built the embankment on the Green, called Hog's Mount, scoured the ditches, silenced the bells, stopped the clocks, burned the suburban houses, even to an almshouse, cleared away the trees and hedges, that might shelter the besiegers ; and then stood upon his guard, as a watchful and resolute soldier." This might be termed Barnabas Scudamore's first line of defence.

The second line of defence was even more formidable, for it consisted of a body of men and women, youths and maidens, who were inspired with the gallantry of their Commander. No wonder that, when the eventful day of July 31st, 1645, dawned, and the enemy demanded a free entrance into the city, he could say, " I am not going to give up the King's garrison upon any summons or letter. I am here by the King's command, and here I intend to remain. So help me God." Marvellous fortitude ! Magnificent courage ! the outcome of two years hard thinking and continuous toil.

Again, imagine yourself outside the walls of the City, and you see a small body of Englishmen, well fed, well

clothed, and regularly paid, and a large body of Scotchmen ill fed, ill clothed and irregularly paid. One week after another passed, and no impression was left on the walls, or on the spirits of its occupants. Providence for once forsook the strong battalions. A final assault was made in the fifth week ; no result ; and the King, with 3,000 horsemen, were reported as on their way from Worcester to relieve the situation. So Leven deemed a retreat the better part of valour ; and on September 4th Charles I. entered the City, which had been saved through the loyalty and devotion of his followers.

One of the first acts of the King was to create the Governor a knight of the realm, and to confer upon the city itself an honour, in an addition to its coat of arms, by allowing it to use for all time, as a motto, these words :

Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium

The reward of Invincible Loyalty, or unconquerable constancy.

Mr. W. J. Humfrys, an expert in mediæval history, mournfully says that the only reward Hereford obtained for its fidelity was an addition to its coat of arms with its new motto, overlooking its effect upon the thought and lives of future generations. Upon the achievements and memories of the past, let us seek as citizens to build a nobler service, a grander reform, and a greater commonwealth.

Just a sentence to give a completeness to the story. The Royal cause was lost in June, 1645, at Naseby ; and Hereford was afterwards lost to the Royalists, by a ruse conceived by Sir John Bridges, and executed by Col. Birch's men on December 17th, 1645, about six o'clock in the morning. These men attired themselves in the garb of day labourers ; and entered the city under cover of a cart loaded with vegetables for sale ; slew the watchmen, and afterwards possessed themselves of the keys. Col. Birch was rewarded for this Act with a parliamentary grant of £6,000, and the Governorship of the City. He made the Gate House in Widemarsh Street his Home.

Sad to relate, Birch allowed his men to deface the monuments of the Cathedral, and to take away two hundred curious brass plates, and sell them for old metal. He also "rifled the palace, and took up his habitation there, and what is more had great part of the revenues of the Bishopric for his own use." Finally, he retired to Weobley, where his remains are buried.

THE EJECTION OF 1662.

FOUR HEREFORD CLERGYMEN EJECTED FROM THEIR LIVINGS.

What led up to, and what immediately followed the expulsion of 1662, makes up one of the saddest chapters in the history of this county, relieved here and there by heroic sufferings, borne with great fortitude and patience. It was one of those irreparable political blunders which time can never condone, and which will for ever cover with shame the face of its authors. No blame for this great moral injustice can be laid upon the shoulders of the present historical descendants of the Established Church, because they are not responsible for the character and acts of their forefathers.

Without treading on controversial ground—for our sole object is to bring out certain recorded happenings into the light of the present day, to be estimated and judged according to the view point we bring to it—we may assume, with one of the Bishops of St. Asaph, that the existence of the Church of England, as a distinct body, and her final separation from Rome, may be dated from the period of the divorce. In the 17th Century, there was no alternative between the supremacy of the Pope, and that of the King in Church Government. A church, independent of State control, was an impossible idea in that age, and to many minds an impossible idea in this age. So Henry VIII., with the assistance of the Bishops, drew up a set of articles of belief, six in number, and bluntly told his people that they must accept them, whether they were Protestants or Catholics. And on this foundation the reformed Church was built. Efforts were made in the succeeding reign to abolish the Royal

Supremacy in matters touching religion, and uniformity of worship, but the reformers were not strong enough to carry their point. The forty-two articles, prepared by Cranmer, were substituted for the six articles of Henry VIII. ; and a new prayer book, compiled by order of Parliament in 1549, and later on revised without the approval of Convocation, was ordered to be read in all the Churches. The grandeur and simplicity of the Prayer Book is due to Bishop Hooper, who was martyred for his principles in the reign of Queen Mary. So it may be said that from the reign of Henry VIII., to the reign of Charles II., one of Henry's natural successors in ecclesiastical polity, that the "faith of the nation was fixed, not in the minds and hearts of the people, but in the Statute Book." What we understand by religious toleration was practically unknown at this period to the wisest and most humane.

We pass over Mary's brief reign with the observation that she was under the influence of minds stronger than her own, and that her persecutions "probably came as cleansing fires, helping those of the reformed faith to greater unity among themselves."

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Independents and Baptists came into existence as a political and religious force to be reckoned with by the powers that were. To the Baptists we are indebted for their consistent advocacy of the principles of christian liberty and willinghood. Herbert Skeats, the Nonconformist historian, calls them "the proto-evangelists of the voluntary principle."

Under James I., the Hampton Court Conference was held in 1604. Its purpose was to put down puritanism ; as a matter of history, it enabled it to flourish on more congenial soil, and 20 years afterwards, was the direct cause of the King's downfall. In this reign (1620) the Mayflower with her valuable cargo of 100 lives, forty-one of whom were men, known as *The Pilgrim Fathers*, started for America, and founded a new colony. Longfellow immortalises them in these lines :—

“ God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting ;
Then, had sifted the wheat, as the living seed of a nation.”

Charles I. who held most tenaciously to the principle of the Divine rights of kings, and therefore had a strong antipathy to free institutions, was unfortunate in all his political efforts, and in the selection of his instruments to carry on the government of the people. Scotchmen, as well as Englishmen, resisted his proposal to place Episcopacy upon the Statute book ; and united their forces, not only for the extirpation of Popery, but for the consolidation of evangelical religion. He paid the penalty of death for his many political shortcomings.

Fuller, a Church historian, with no bias towards Puritanism, says that “ Nonconformity was conceived in the days of King Edward VI. (1547) ; which in the reign of Queen Mary was born at Frankfort on the continent ; which in the reign of Elizabeth was nursed and weaned ; which under King James grew up as a young youth, or tall stripling ; but towards the end of King Charles’ reign shot up to the full strength and stature of a man, able not only to cope with, but conquer, the hierarchy, its adversary.”

Cromwell’s brief reign and his son’s briefer reign we will dismiss with this remark ; that they witnessed a distinct advance towards religious toleration, as seen in the establishment of the first Foreign Missionary Society, known to-day as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts ; and in the record of the Society of Friends with their eight well known commandments.

We now come to the 29th May, 1660, when Charles II. ascended the throne, amid the shouts and jubilations of the vast majority of the people, including the Puritans and the Presbyterians. Hopes were entertained that a scheme might be propounded which would unite Presbyterians and Episcopalians into one body ; and make the Church of England more robustly protestant. The efforts of Baxter and his colleagues failed. Then followed, in 1661, two Acts of

Parliament ; one was directed against the Quakers, who were transported for not swearing the oath ; the other was directed against all Protestant Dissenters of every grade, excluding them from all civil corporations and ecclesiastical offices. University men as well as the humblest village schoolmaster, had to give up their teaching. Here is the sum and substance of the most tyrannical Act ever passed, which strange to say was not abrogated till the year 1828 :—

“ Every minister, in order to be qualified to hold a living, or to conduct any public religious service legally, was required, if not episcopally ordained before, to submit to be re-ordained ; to declare his unfeigned assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, as consistent with the Word of God ; to take the oath of Canonical obedience ; to engage not to advocate any change in the constitution of either Church or State ; and to hold it unlawful upon any pretence whatsoever, to take up arms against the King.”

The Ejectment itself was indeed a supreme moment, but was it not an act of revenge on the part of the Royalist party, in return for the Long Parliament's “ Solemn League and Covenant ” Act of 1643, which ejected the Royalist clergy ? Of course, the honour of the Evangelical Clergy of 1662 lies not in the voluntary surrender of their livings, but in the subsequent service they rendered to the cause of religious freedom, which Macaulay says, is the vital breath of manhood and the cradle of true individuality.

Touching Hereford and Herefordshire, when the Act of Uniformity was passed, Calamy tells us that 16 clergymen resigned their position, and we may be sure there were many more than this. Among them we number four Hereford clergymen, whose names we publish. We salute them in the name of Liberty and our common brotherhood. Rev. Dr. George Primrose, Vicar of S. Nicholas and All Saints, Rev. William Voyle, Vicar of S. Peter's, Rev. William Law, and Rev. Samuel Smith, Cathedral dignitaries.

The registers of the Episcopal Churches of Hereford are silent as to their personal theological opinions; and the reasons which influenced them in leaving their cures.

When the Indulgence was offered in 1672, 32 houses were opened as Conventicles, under the license of the King—one in Hereford, and thirteen in the County. So Puritanism found congenial soil in this district,

The fight between Episcopalianism and Puritanism between 1662 and 1672 was fierce and bitter; and between 1672 and 1689 to the passing of the Toleration Act, fiercer still. And the sufferings of the Roman Catholics were not one whit less severe.

In a narrative of the life of Mr. Richard Lyde of Hereford, who was born in 1611, and baptized in 1612 at S. Peter's Church, written by Mr. Nehemiah Lyde, his son, at the age of eighty, and published by him in 1731 for the benefit of his grandchildren, is the following interesting and illuminating paragraph on the character of the Rev. Dr. Primrose, one of the ejected Ministers of 1662, with the names of his three colleagues. The names may be taken as authentic, as the writer knew them personally.

“But as I have tired my old Hand and Head with writing and thinking, and my grandchildren with reading, will add no more: But out of respect to the memory of my worthy and sometimes reverend Pastor and Tutor before mentioned, Mr. George Primrose of Hereford who being a native of Scotland, yet so well descended to be nearly related to the then Earl of Perth; and his mother, Nurse to Prince Henry, King James I.'s eldest son, and had a good education in his own country, but afterwards improved it by accompanying Mr. Hollis, afterwards Lord Hollis, into France, perfected his studies at Saumur, the only Protestant University there; and being related to Dr. Primrose, a famous divine in that country, Father (I think) to Mr. Primrose, one of the ministers of the French Church in Threadneedle Street in London; and afterwards applying himself to the ministry, and marrying into a family of the Hills, of Ullingswick in

Herefordshire, so settled in that County, and had the two parishes of St. Nicholas, and All Saints in Hereford; a Mr. Voyle at St. Peter's, and Mr. Law and Mr. Smith at the Cathedral. And afterwards, when they were ejected for Nonconformity, he was the only person that resided there till the Oxford Corporation Act obliged him to leave that city, yet as he had opportunity, visited them. He was both a solid and learned divine, and gave them his labours gratis, except some necessary expenses; and was of so obliging demeanor, that though very moderate, was in King Charles's reign excommunicated, and on that account under restraint, and though unacquainted with Sir Herbert Croft, then Lord Bishop of Hereford, yet hearing of it, and also his character, it was not easy, till he had prevailed with the Chancellor and Register of the Diocese to release him; and afterwards out of gratitude, waited on the Bishop at his palace at Hereford; was treated with extraordinary respect, and enquiring into the reasons of his Nonconformity, so satisfied him, that he wished the Church doors were opened wider to receive such worthy persons; and attended him to the gate of his palace, called him Father and desired his prayers."

Incidentally the writer tells us that he completed his classical studies under the Rev. Mr. Primrose and the Rev. Mr. Voyle, "two worthy Nonconformist Ministers." He also tells us that he remembered when "Sir Herbert Croft of Hereford ordained, took some Ministers to be his assistants in the imposition of hands; but having been educated a Romanist, contrary to Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, who turned papist, was very moderate, as appears by his naked truth."

Calamy confirms the statements of Mr. Nathaniel Lyde:

"Hereford. Mr. William Voyle, Mr. William Law, Mr. George Primrose, Mr. Samuel Smith, sen., M.A., who were all joint pastors, administered the Lord's Supper by turns, and lived in great peace among themselves, and with great unanimity carried on the work of the Gospel in that city. They ordained many ministers both for England and Wales in the Cathedral; four mornings in every week they publicly

expounded in the same place, beginning between 7 and 8. They kept up a constant weekly lecture on Tuesdays with the assistance of the most eminent ministers in the county, and stemmed the tide against the sectaries of those times, till 1660, when they were all cast out.

Mr. Smith, after his ejection here, had a living in Berkshire, and was cast out in 1662, and silenced at Stamford Dingley where Dr. Pordage had been before. He afterwards mostly resided at Gloucestershire, and at last died in Herefordshire in 1685. After the turn of the times, he met with unkindness from several of the episcopal party, whom he before had screened, and to whom he had shewn great kindness."

The Rev. Dr. Primrose was the founder of the Eign Brook Congregational Church, and the meetings were first conducted in a house in Bridge Street. The Conventicle Act of 1663 declared that five people more than the household constituted a congregation, and that any person above 16 present at such an assembly was liable to a heavy fine, and on the third offence to transportation. Hence Dr. Primrose left and went to reside in Oxford, and only occasionally visited his people. The first chapel was built during the ministry of the Rev. Peter Seddon, about 1740, re-built in 1829, and again in 1873.

HISTORIC OLD HEREFORD.

THE HEREFORD CASTLE.

Little or nothing remains to tell us of the once strongest and most important fortress upon the Welsh March; and one, according to Camden the historian, which was equal in acreage and dignity to the Castle of Windsor. The sketches our old artists have left us of the Castle, do not enable us to rebuild it with any approach to accuracy. We do know that the fortress itself stood on the Western side of one of the courts or yards, now known as the Castle Green. It was originally built of timber, on a mound, wholly artificial, made of gravel, conical in shape, and surrounded partly

by a moat or moats, a running stream, and the River Wye. Later on, after one of the Welsh ravages, it was re-built of stone. Nothing is known of the style of the building, or series of buildings attached to the fortress. Doubtless they were substantial and strong, for they were used to entertain Royalty when Hereford was made their headquarters for hunting purposes. Haywood Forest in the middle ages was a notable place for big game. In those days, kings were glad of beds of straw on which to rest. So safety and not comfort was of the first consideration.

THE BLACK FRIARS MONASTERY.

The founder of the Dominicans or Black Friars (Friar means brother) was a Spaniard, named Dominic who lived at the close of the 12th Century. The members of this order were preachers, and their mission was to convert the heretic. The colour of their dress was black; hence their name, "Black Friars."

Tradition says that the preaching friars first settled in the Portfields, beyond Bye Street Gate about the year A.D. 1276, mainly through the invitation of Bishop Cantilupe. Difficulties, however, arose between them and the Cathedral body, which were referred to arbitration. The decision was adverse to the Friars, so they were removed from beyond Bye Street, and accepted a piece of land in Widemarsh Street, the gift of Edward II. The Rev. Canon Capes in his life of Bishop Cantilupe tells us that an agreement was drawn up in 1322, by which the Friars were bound to pay a rent of 3s. 6d. for certain premises beyond Froge Lane; and were enjoined to do nothing to the prejudice of the rights of the Cathedral Charters, and records of Hereford.

It seems well nigh impossible to re-construct the Church and the Monastery as they originally stood, with the adjacent stone preaching pulpit. The remains of the latter shew that it was once a very ornate building, hexagon in shape, open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps decreasing in width as they ascend. The upper part is



WYE BRIDGE AND CATHEDRAL.

embattled, and each angle is supported by a buttress. Its ancient glory has been much impaired by the change of environment.

The Monastery was opened in the 14th Century by Edward III., who was accompanied by his Son, the Black Prince, three archbishops, and many of the chief nobility of the day. It was the resting place of many of the great families of the aristocracy.

Upon the dissolution of Monasteries in 1539, the site and buildings passed into the hands of John Scudamore of Wilton, the King's receiver general for Herefordshire, who valued the leads and the contents of the Friar's house, and took the names of all the monks. Later on, Sir Thomas Coningsby of Hampton Court became the owner, and with the materials of the dismantled Monastery and house, built in 1614, the present almshouses; and by an indenture dated July 1st, 1617, he declared the same should be a hospital for ever and ever, under the style of "Coningsby's" Company of old servitors, in the suburbs of the city of Hereford.

THE WHITE CROSS.

In 1864, the Right Hon. and Ven. Lord Saye and Sele, one of the Canons of the Cathedral, restored this ancient monument. There was no cross upon the original structure. It is an hexagonal panelled pedestal, elevated upon eight steps. Tradition associates it with the second visit of the Black Plague, when it was recorded that the citizens deposited their money in basins filled with vinegar on the steps of this Cross, and then retired, while the country people advanced, took up the money, and laid down their eggs, butter, or other commodities on the steps. Numerous stories have arisen, as to its origin; all of them may be dismissed as untrue.

THE WYE BRIDGE.

Archæologists constantly remind us of the paucity of knowledge of many of our ancient constructions, and among

them may be numbered Wye Bridge. When the first bridge was erected, and where, we know not. In the reign of Henry I. about A.D. 1100, we are told by Duncumb that one was built by his orders; probably of wood, and at the same place, where the one now stands, as stone bridges were not known till the year 1150. About 1120, the Bishop contributed towards its maintenance; and about 1390, the Dean and Chapter, as property owners, made a large donation towards its improvement. The date of the present construction is fixed at the end of the 15th Century; and possibly was erected in parts, and at different periods of time, as there are said to be different styles of architecture. At the Siege of 1645, the third arch was destroyed, and rebuilt with the original materials, when the height was considerably reduced. This fact is distinctly noticeable, and gives the bridge a weird appearance. It consists of six arches, and its foundations are as sound as the day they were laid. The bridge was widened, and a new pavement for foot passengers was made in 1826. The River at this point is 80 yards wide; and the views from the East and West particularly fine.

BUTCHER ROW.

“Butcher Row” stood in the centre of the High Town, extending from the entrance of the Butter Market to Lloyds Bank, where it branched off, and was connected with another row of houses which terminated at the end of St. Peter’s Street. It consisted of a block of buildings, known as half-timbered houses. The fronts faced towards the South, the backs towards the North. The Town Commissioners removed them in 1817, because they were an encroachment on the regular plan of the city; not only unpleasant to the eye, but injurious to the health of the city in obstructing the free circulation of air, and as offensive to morality, in being appropriated to the slaughtering of animals for food in the most open and public manner. The cost of removal was £950. The Town Commissioners gave £700; the Corporation £50; and private subscribers £200.

In Mediæval times, all trades were gathered together in a "row," a custom introduced by the Normans. Not all the shops in Butcher Row were devoted to the sale of meat. There were saddlers, flax dressers, tailors, &c.

The North side of the High Town was known as "Coker Row," and it was here, that cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered.

"The Bull Ring" was a small plot of land staked out for bull fights, and stood about the centre of the High Town. Near by stood a four column Cross under which Market women congregated. Both disappeared in the 16th Century.

THE OLD HOUSE IN THE HIGH TOWN.

This beautiful timbered house now converted into a bank, and known as Lloyds Bank, was built in the Tudor period, (1621), and was once much adorned, and displayed great taste, in the shape of sculpture and carving. Over the porch door the Arms of the Butcher Company still appear in fine preservation, and the shields in the gables are well and sharply carved, the centre one bearing the date of its erection. It is a building of rare proportions. Probably at one period the old Town Hall and the Butcher's Hall were the only buildings between the Churches of All Saints' and St. Peter; the space being occupied by the "Bull Ring" and the "May-pole," two popular sources of amusement in the early centuries.

The interior arrangements have, of course, undergone complete transformation, and there is little to remind us of its old associations, save the ceilings and the beautiful and elaborately-carved chimney piece, or fire-place decoration.

Mr. Wheeler who died in 1840, was the owner, since then, it has passed through several hands; now it belongs to the proprietors of Lloyds bank. Numerous efforts have been made to demolish it; happily without success. Its position, its isolation, its quaintness, its link with the past has saved

it from destruction. To-day, it stands out, unique, a thing of beauty, and a perpetual source of joy to resident and stranger alike.

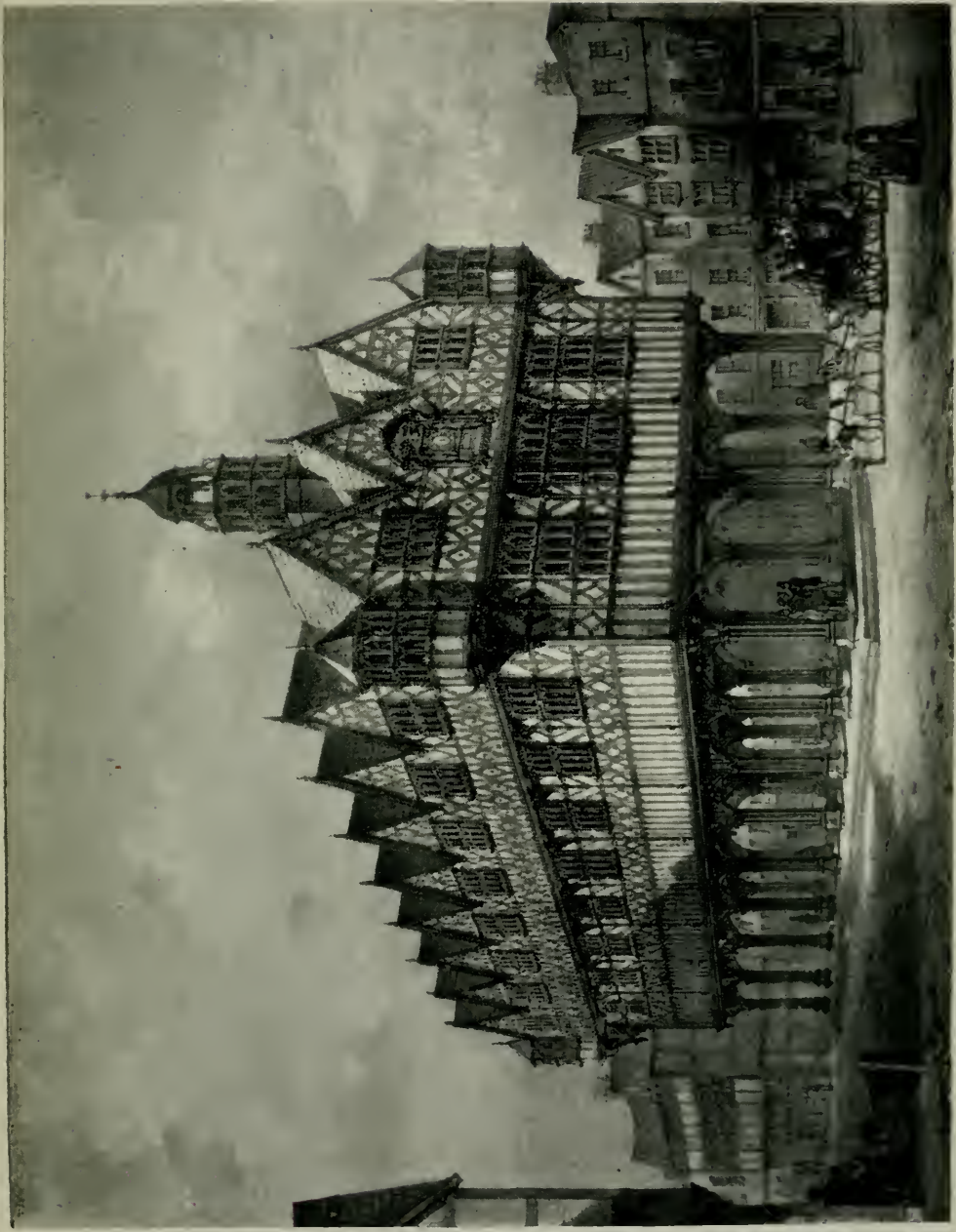
• THE OLD TOWN HALL.

DEMOLISHED IN 1861.

This late fine old Gothic arcade building stood near the centre of the High Town, beneath which was the Market House. It consisted of three floors. The ground floor covered an area 84 feet by 34 feet, within which were 21 Gothic pillars of chestnut, 18-inches in diameter, supporting the general building. The first floor was of the same extent, and was used as an Assize Court, the County Quarter Sessions Court, for public meetings, and the General business meetings of the County, till March 1817, when they were transferred to the Shire Hall. In this room, Admiral Nelson, of Trafalgar fame, signed the Freeman's roll. The second floor was used as the headquarters of the various trade guilds which numbered 14, and all of them had Charters of incorporation. The building was crowned with a handsome dome-shaped bell tower, the top of which was over 100 feet in height, and formed a landmark for miles around. It was removed in 1793, together with the second floor, to ease the pillars of their load. A staircase led to the hall on the first floor, beneath which was an apartment for the Superintendent of the nightly watch. The building also contained a clock where the quarters were struck by two images. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. H. Arkwright, late M.P. for the city. Mr. Walter Pilley has proved that it was not built by Mr. John Abell in 1633; as one of the original beams has been preserved on which the figures 1576 were cut. The old materials were bought for £200 in 1861. The photograph will convey a conception of its ancient picturesqueness.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The History of the venerable pile of buildings, known to us as our great Cathedral, originally Norman, but now mainly Gothic, one of the marvellous achievements



THE OLD TOWN HALL. ERECTED 1597. DEMOLISHED 1861.

of the 12th Century,—the golden age of English Churchmanship,—extends too far back into the dim past for us to speak with authority on its beginnings. We shall do our best to decipher the facts which are legibly written on its stones, with a hope of creating in the minds of young people a desire to know more of its ancient glory, and present beauty; and above all, to create a reverence for the spot which is the actual resting place of those who ages ago were the servants of God.

Silently and majestically, it stands, in solitary grandeur, with centuries of devotion enshrined in its monuments and stained glass windows; awaiting with calm serenity, the judgment which will be pronounced one day upon the uses to which it has been put.

Throughout its long and troubled existence, it has been the object of much solicitude, not simply as guardian of the departed; but as teacher and guide of living souls whose sources of inspiration for their daily rounds of common duties, have been found in its services and ordinances.

If it be true, according to Carlyle, that we are indebted to great men for the shaping and direction of national policy, and the moral uplift of men generally; surely where they received their inspiration, and where their bones quietly rest, becomes hallowed ground.

Let us, then, with a teachable and earnest spirit, approach the chief ornament of our city—the Mother Church of all the Churches,—Established and Free,—accepting as Guide, where explanations are needed, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Leigh, the Dean of Hereford, whose delightful little book on the history of the Cathedral should be in the hands of all admirers of ancient buildings. Later on, we shall refer to his excellent work in the preservation and restoration of the Cathedral, he loves so ardently—a work which will perpetuate his name for generations to come.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Viewed from the upper walk of the Close, near to the gate leading into Church Street, the venerable pile is most im-

posing, and gives one an idea of its solidity and beauty. The leading features from this standpoint, are the Central Tower, 165 feet high, built about A.D. 1300, with its profusion of ball-flower ornament, and four lofty embellished pinnacles, erected in 1830, one of which is damaged, and its late perpendicular North Porch of matchles beauty, with its two octagon turrets, one on each side, completed in 1550, by Bishop Booth, who is said to have been the last of the grand old bishop-builders. As Gothic architecture had become at this period much debased, this late addition is very fine, notwithstanding some of the figures in stone will not bear close inspection. A wooden spire about 80 feet high, covered with lead, surmounted the square tower of stone, but it was taken down in 1790. If we fail from this aspect to appreciate its unity, we cannot but be impressed with its massiveness.

From the North East Corner of the Close, near the Deanery, we get the best view of the Cathedral; and at a glance, can take in a great variety of architectural periods; all varieties save the Norman, which can only be seen on entering the Nave.

From the end of Broad Street we have a full vision of the West End Queen Victoria Memorial Window, of the florid decorated style, handsomely carved, and flanked by two beautiful turrets.

To the right is the Lady Arbour, and the Cathedral Library; and beyond, the Bishop's Cloisters, recently restored.

These exterior views of the Cathedral make up a unique picture; and we cannot help realizing that we are in the presence of a great past when men dreamed great thoughts, and embodied them in great deeds.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Let us now enter the Cathedral by the elaborately ornamented West doors of solid oak which is the official entrance

of State and City pageants. The sight which meets our gaze is indeed striking and impressive. Its venerable walls, noble roofs, and richly carved monuments of the dead, bear silent testimony to the many scenes and episodes that still shine and burn in the calendar of our history, local and national. What stands out most prominently to our gaze are the twelve massive Norman pillars with richly carved capitals, and circular arches ; above them is the triforium, or gallery ; and above that, the clerestory, or upper story ; and still higher, the vaulted roof—all these objects have a story to tell full of interest to those of a historic temperament.

In the distance, we catch sight of the Chancel with its dim religious light ; and part of the stained glass window of the Lady Chapel—all these varied scenes make up a picture, or series of pictures, which taken as a whole give us an idea of its vastness, and symmetry, and of the richness and fulness of its ornament.

It appears that James Wyatt, the Architect who was called in to restore the Cathedral after the fall of the West Tower in 1786, not only shortened the nave by 16 feet, but substituted debased Gothic for fine Norman, both in the triforium and clerestory, which led an eminent architect to remark that it was "only in ruins when the tower fell ; it was not ruined until James Wyatt had done with it."

Passing up the nave from the West door, we see the Font, which is symbolic of entrance into the rights and privileges of Church membership. It stands between the first pillars on the South Aisle, is of Norman design, and dates from the 12th Century. Around it are figures of the Apostles much mutilated, and at the base projecting lions. Time has left its mark upon this ancient stone symbol.

Continuing our walk up the Nave which is 31 feet broad and 64 feet high, saluting as we pass the memorials of the dead, between the pillars, and on the walls of the two aisles, we find ourselves face to face with a magnificently wrought iron screen, one of the choicest attractions of the International Exhibition of 1862, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and exe-

cuted by Messrs. Skidmore of Coventry. It cost the Dean and Chapter £1,500. The figures and groups are well nigh perfect, and will well repay careful study. Artists differ as to its appropriateness to surrounding objects.

We now turn our faces to the West, and again see the Nave and the two aisles of the decorated periods ; probably built during the episcopate of Richard Swinfield, all in the 12th Century.

Glancing upwards, we are struck with the four great Norman Arches of the Central Tower, and the large elaborate Candelabrum of wrought iron, which is suspended from iron girders. This portion of the Cathedral was built about A.D. 1200, and rebuilt a century later upon Norman piers. Above the ceiling is the bell-chamber, which contains a fine peal of bells in the Key of C ; and a Tower Clock which was erected in 1861, and strikes the hours and quarter hours.

To our right stands

THE NORTH TRANSEPT,

one of the most frequented parts of the Cathedral, and the only portion, Dean Leigh says, which is complete of its kind. The walls, gallery, and windows illustrate the middle geometrical period of the 13th Century. The windows are interesting from the fact that they have no transoms ; and the flat-sided arches are almost a local peculiarity. The graceful triforium arcade adds to its architectural importance. It was partially rebuilt, and enlarged for the reception of the Shrine of Bishop Cantilupe, and all its historic associations gather around his name. He was canonized by Pope John XXII ; and is the last English Saint in the Calendar of the Church. His reputed miracle working wonders brought thousands of pilgrims to his shrine, and few left without leaving a thank offering which was devoted to improving and extending the fabric of the Cathedral. The tomb exhibits fine and exact details of Knights Templars of which the Bishop was Provincial Grand Master ; and is



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

adorned with several small figures with coats of mail, bearing shields with arms, not discernible.

The Transept is 65 feet high, and with its unique arches, lofty recessed windows, and large stained glass window in the North Wall, erected to the memory of Archdeacon Lane Freer who died in 1863, is justly regarded as the beauty spot of the Cathedral. The more it is studied, the more entrancing it becomes. It was restored in 1857 by Sir Gilbert Scott. There are several monuments and brass plates erected to the memory of the immortal dead, which remind us that all men are mortal but ourselves.

To the left, as we stand facing the West Door is the

SOUTH TRANSEPT

the earliest portion of the Cathedral, and which has its own distinctive features. The fine Norman moulded double arch through which we pass; and the large perpendicular window, with panelling round it, are complete in themselves. The East Wall is understood to be entirely Norman with the exception of the groining. The upper part is lighted by two Norman windows. Architects disagree as to the exact age of this portion of the Cathedral; also as to the interpretation of many of its architectural points. The old fire place on the West Side is interesting. Numerous ancient monuments are to be found here, having survived the vandals' hands. There is also a quaint and valuable relic of mediæval geography, known as

THE HEREFORD MAP OF THE WORLD.

It was designed about A.D. 1300 by Richard of Holdingham, of Battle in Sussex, and a prebendary of Hereford. It has had a most chequered history. The Dean says that it was discovered under the wooden floor of a Chantry in the Cathedral. In 1813, it was neglected, torn, and covered with dust and dirt. In 1830, it was removed from the Lady Chapel into the Treasury room. In 1855, it was sent to

the British Musuem, where, under the care of Sir F. Madden, Keeper of the MSS., it was repaired and cleaned with great skill and judgment. In 1862, it was exhibited at the South Kensington Temporary Musuem of Works and Arts. In 1863, it was fixed in the South Choir aisle ; a sheet of glass and oak doors, being provided for its protection ; and in 1910 was removed to the South Transept. Tradition says that it is a copy of a still older map drawn by a philosopher of Rome at the command of the Emperor Augustus.

The Map is 54 inches by 63 inches ; and is executed on a single sheet of vellum. It has been termed " a great picture of vulgar English ideas of the world in the middle ages ;" and is supposed to represent the whole world with the main features of the people, and the products of each country on a great scale. Of course, it is purely legendary from beginning to end ; and at best, a miserable parody of geography. Shall we outline its main features ? At the top is a representative of the Last Judgment. Our Saviour is represented in glory, and below is the Virgin Mary interceding for mankind. In the lower left hand corner is a representation of the Emperor Augustus ; and in the right hand corner is the author on horseback, attended by a page and a greyhound. The Earth is represented as round, and surrounded by the ocean, The Upper is the East. Rather more than half is taken up by the continent of Asia. Europe is at the left hand of the lower half ; Africa at the right hand. By a singular error the words " Europa," and " Affrica " are transposed on the Map, Europa being placed on the continent of Africa, and vice versa. There is a representation of the Garden of Eden with four rivers ; and Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit. India, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Asia Minor, Egypt with the Nile, Norway, Russia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Africa, the British Isles, Spain, and the kingdoms on the shores of the Mediterranean are all represented. So those who have not seen it, should make a point of studying this relic of the past. It will convince us that geography was not a speciality of the British nation in the 14th Century ; in fact, it was not till the days of Elizabeth that we became really interested in geography and foreign commerce.

Again, not forgetting that we have taken up a position under the Tower, if we turn our face to the East, and advance a few yards, we enter

THE CHOIR

which was erected in Norman times, and altered in the middle of the 13th Century. It represents several styles of architecture, the details of which are very beautiful and effective. The Dean informs us that it consists of three lofty Norman bays of three stages. The middle of the three stages had some exquisite dwarfed Norman arches. Its twilight darkness gives it a weird appearance with its monumental effiges to the north and south. The Choir Stalls are very old with few exceptions, and the figures drawn upon them from secular subjects at the caprice of the wood carvers of that period are somewhat strange and fantastic. Then, there are the Bishop's throne, which is of the 14th Century and belongs to the Decorated period, and a very ancient Episcopal Chair, consisting of 53 pieces, which tradition says was used on Whitsunday of A.D. 1142, by King Stephen, during his residence at the Castle.

At the end of the Choir is

THE ALTAR

with its accessories, aids to devotion, of modern construction, showing us that men still love the architecturally beautiful. The reredos was erected in 1850, as a memorial to Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P., after having represented this County for more than nine years. It is one of the earliest adaptations of revived Ecclesiastical art to this sacred purpose. Mr. Cottingham designed it, and Mr. W. Boulton executed it in Caen Stone. It illustrates our Lord's passion and resurrection in five canopied compartments, divided by small shafts supporting angels who carry the instruments of the Passion. The subjects represented are :—The Agony in the Garden, Christ bearing the Cross, The Crucifixion, The Resurrection, and The Three Women at the Sepulchre.

Behind the reredos is a transitional Norman pillar covered with modern Sculpture, which may or may not be a copy of the one at Dol in Brittany in the Church of St. Samson.

We will now pass into the

NORTH CHOIR AISLE,

which is entered through a Norman Arch ; and on our left we meet with what Dean Leigh calls " one of the finest episcopal monuments " under his care. The workmanship is superb, and was executed by Italian workmen in the 13th Century. It needs to be carefully studied both from the choir aisle and transept standpoints, to be appreciated ; and even then only an expert of mediæval sculpture can unfold its merits. The effigy we are told was once elaborately colored. The monument was erected to the memory of Aquablanca, whose frequent quarrels with the civic and ecclesiastical authorities have passed into history. He died on August 25th, 1268, at Eardisley Castle, where he was imprisoned for fighting against the powers that were.

Further on, in the North Choir Aisle, we enter the Stanbury Chapel, built by the Bishop of that name. He was very learned, very wise, very eloquent ; tall of stature and of beautiful physique which enshrined a beautiful mind. It consists of a single room, elaborately decorated, was erected about A.D. 1470, and is recognised as one of the gems of the Cathedral. Several effigies, more or less mutilated, of Norman bishops rest in this aisle.

A few yards further on, we come to the

NORTH EAST TRANSEPT,

which possesses few features of antiquarian or historical interest. It represents the transitional from Norman to Early English. Norman is the curious ornament of the Architecture, but Early English in its shape. Sir Gilbert Scott restored this part in 1857. In this transept lies in stately silence the Altar Tomb of Dean Dawes, who died in

1867. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the effigy was executed by Noble. The Dean was the pioneer of elementary National Education, and his name is held in high honor to this day. He was a great man who dreamed dreams which are being actualized in our schools in Hereford of to-day. A tablet on the North Wall is to the memory of the grandson of Nell Gwynne, the Right Honorable and the Right Rev. James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford 1746-87; and son of the first Duke of St. Albans. Died October 20th, 1787, aged 87 years.

From the North East Transept, we step into the processional Choir, from which point we have an excellent view of the

LADY CHAPEL,

which is both extremely subdued and extremely beautiful; dates from the early part of the 13th Century, and represents the lancet, or early English style of building. It has been twice in the hands of the restorer. The eastern end and roof were built by Cottingham, and Audley Chapel was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Its ancient paintings, monuments, piscinas, and symmetrical proportions have all vanished. So its chief attraction to the modern eye is the east window, which consists of five narrow lancets, recessed within arches, and chastely ornamented, together with its arcades and mouldings. Nowhere on the continent, says Fergusson, can such a group as this be found. The stained glass window was inserted as a memorial to Dean Merewether, who did so much financially and otherwise towards its restoration. The side windows are particularly interesting. On the South side of the wall is the historic Audley Chapel, or beautiful little prayer room, built by Bishop Edmund Audley (1492-1502) with its six sides, three little windows, and elaborate vaulting, and intended for his final "resting place." He was, however, moved to Salisbury, where he built another Chapel in which he was buried. Doubtless in the days of Bishop Audley it presented a magnificent

appearance with its painted effigies of saints and personages who have not been identified.

Just outside the Chapel is a staircase leading to an upper room, which is lighted with five small windows, and is open to the Lady Chapel. The roof bears the arms of Bishop Audley.

Strange to say the Lady Chapel was used as a Library till 1862, when the parishioners claimed the right to hold a service in some part of the Cathedral, a right which could not be resisted.

Below the Chapel is the Crypt, used for many years as a charnel house ; but is now of course perfectly clean and wholesome. There are two approaches to it ; the principal one is a flight of 20 steps, near to the processional choir aisle. No dark deeds are reported to have been done here ; and only four burials are known to have taken place, including Andrew Jones and wife, A.D. 1497.

Opposite the North East Transept is the

SOUTH EAST TRANSEPT,

in the centre of which stands a lean single octagonal pillar. It has undergone a great change from its original design ; and is only interesting from a monumental standpoint ; the chief monument being that to Bishop Lewis Charleton, 1369. Perhaps the one Herefordians are most familiar with is that of Dean Herbert Croft, afterwards Bishop Croft (1691), who was as brave as he was gentle, as fearless as he was pious. He was the local agent of the Executive Government to extirpate Roman heretics—a work which was altogether uncongenial to his loveable nature. The family is still represented by Sir Archer Croft, Bart., of Lugwardine. On one side are two memorial tablets to two well-known medical men, excellent types of Victorian Citizenship ; viz. Mr. Henry Vevers and Mr. Henry Moore.

Walking through the South Choir Aisle, we pass many effigies of bishops, and the outworks of

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Originally it was a present from King Charles II. in 1686 ; to which was added, later on by Byfield, the Choir Organ. It has been repaired and enlarged from time to time, notably in 1862 and 1879. In 1891, the Organ was practically rebuilt by Messrs. Henry Willis and Sons of London ; and in 1909 was cleaned and more additions made to it, including the 32 feet reed. It is thus described by Dr. Sinclair, who has raised by Organ Recitals, and otherwise, the noble sum of £3,100 towards the cost of the additions and improvements :—

Great Organ, 16 stops.	Echo Organ (played on Solo
Swell Organ, 14 stops.	Manual), 7 stops.
Choir Organ, 9 stops.	Pedal Organ, 8 stops.
Solo Organ, 3 stops.	Accessory Stops, 14 stops.

The compass of the manuals is CC.—A3, 58 notes. There are 18 Pneumatic Combination Pistons and nine Composition Pedals. The Combinations to be worked by these Pistons and Pedals can be fixed in a moment by means of interchangeable Pneumatic Combination Knobs, of which there are nearly 300. The whole of the action of this Organ is pneumatic, and the bellows are blown by five hydraulic engines. It contains 3,455 speaking pipes.

REMAINS OF CHAPTER HOUSE.

A door from the South wall leads us to a view of the South and East Cloisters, which have been grandly restored through private munificence, and are the receptacle of innumerable memorials of the dead. Architecturally, it is full of interest.

Through a door in the wall on the East side of the cloisters we secure a glance of the Chapter House, which has been in ruins since the siege of 1645, and no attempt has been made to rebuild it. Bishop Croft from this pulpit

severely rated the Parliamentarians for their sacrilege and wanton conduct. A succeeding Bishop, however, did not scruple to use the stone to rebuild and enlarge his own Palace.

The Chapter House appears to have been a splendid specimen of the rich Decorated period. In the Dean's archives are the transcripts of registers of Marriages there solemnized as late as the year 1730.

What is called the

LADY ARBOUR

is an open space partly surrounded by the Cloisters, and the South Wall of the Cathedral, and open to Gwynne Street ; and contains the mortal remains of Dean Herbert and his wife ; and Bishop Atlay and his wife.

THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY

is splendidly housed in a building erected at a cost of £4,000 through a legacy left by the late Rev. Canon Powell. The books are numerous and valuable, and include a large number taken from the Jesuit College of Cwm in the Days of Bishop Croft. The chained volumes are more numerous than in any other collection of the kind, and originally numbered 2,000. There are also 200 valuable MSS. A permit to inspect them is easily obtainable. The new building containing the Library was opened by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, April 30th, 1897.

We may conclude this brief and imperfect outline, by adding that the Constitution of the Cathedral is a Corporation aggregate, governed by the Caroline Statutes A.D. 1636 ; and by ancient custom in such matters as are not regulated by those Statutes.

DEAN LEIGH, AND HIS NOTABLE RESTORATION WORK.

It was indeed a great day for the City and County of Hereford when the Hon. and Very Rev. James Leigh accepted the Deanery of the Cathedral in 1894. His eighteen

years of office have been most fruitful in connection with the restoration of the fabric of the grand old Cathedral. Strikingly has he embodied the traditions and ideals, it typifies since the creation of the Diocese, A.D. 676, by Theodore, the then Archbishop of Canterbury. By a remarkable coincidence, the future dean was present, as a young man, in 1863, at the re-opening Service, after being closed for 20 years for alterations and improvements, when Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, preached a powerful sermon from Psalm 147, verse 2:—"The Lord doth build up Jerusalem, and gather together the outcasts of Israel." Little did he dream that thirty years later, he would be entrusted by the Providence of God, with its care and control, and permitted through the generosity of his fellow churchmen, to do an equal, if not a greater work, than his predecessors. As Trustee and Guardian of the Cathedral, Dean Leigh has grandly fulfilled the mission committed to his charge; and will leave a legacy of devotion and loyalty which will bear interest throughout all time. Space will only allow a brief recital of the interesting work he has accomplished during his eighteen years of office. We will give the leading items in Chronological Order.

The fabric which contains the Cathedral Library was erected in 1897 by the aid of a legacy of £4,000, as just stated, which Canon Powell left for that purpose. It was supplemented by subscriptions with which two bays were added as memorials to two former Librarians—the Rev. Canon Philpott and the Rev. Prebendary Havergal, whose historic contributions of the Cathedral are of untold value.

By far and away the Dean's greatest achievement was the erection of the West Front of the Cathedral, which is indeed a grand piece of architecture, equal in style, finish, and workmanship to any other part of the fabric. It is a copy of the 14th Century style of decorated work; and appeals most strongly to the trained and untrained eye. The statuary is bold and fine, particularly the canopied statue surmounting the memorial window to the late Queen Victoria, representing Virgin and Child. Six historic

personages (the gift of private individuals), S. Thomas of Hereford, S. Ethelbert, S. George and S. David (typical of the Union of English and Welsh Churches), Bishop Lorraine and Bishop Booth, are represented. The Porch is a masterpiece of exquisite design, rich in beautiful carving. Taken as a whole, it is magnificent in effect, and a thing of great beauty, which increases the more it is studied. On March 5th, 1904, it was solemnly dedicated by his grace, Dr. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, and thousands of citizens. The cost was £15,560 16s. 4d., towards which 8,000 women gave £1,500.

In 1905, the building of the West Front of North Aisle, was completed, together with the "Croft" Medallion over the porch of North Aisle.

In 1907, the Corner Stone of the South West Turret was laid by the Earl of Warwick with full masonic ceremonial; and the medallion over the porch of South Aisle was unveiled by the donor, Mr. Woodhouse of Burghill.

In 1908, the porches of the West Front of the South Aisle were completed and dedicated.

The old Cloisters were restored in memory of certain well known Herefordians, and others, at a cost of over £2,000.

So the Dean has raised and expended close upon £20,000 towards the restoration and renovation of the fabric of the Cathedral he so ardently admires and loves.

The re-building of the Chapter House would indeed be a fine memorial to the excellent services he has rendered, both to the city and the nation; for his life has been, not only a local asset of great value, but also a national asset of untold worth.

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ST. MARTIN'S TURNPIKE GATE. ABOLISHED 1870.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FROM A.D. 1774 TO A.D. 1854.

THE DAWN OF A NEW HEREFORD.

From what is known as the Lamp Act of 1774, appointing Town Commissioners to see to the paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets and lanes of the City of Hereford ; and to removing Nuisances and Annoyances, to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, and later on, to the Hereford Improvement Act of 1854, we fail to discover much real advance in the conditions of the people. The Town Commissioners were a self-elected body ; that is, the general body of the people were not consulted. The Town Council was elected on a limited franchise ; and worked hand and glove with the Town Commissioners, so it is quite true to say that the city was governed in the interests of the few and not the many. The consequence was that reforms were not introduced ; and the city was in a miserable plight. Bad housing, bad drainage, bad water, bad pavements, produced disease and sickness which in one form or another were carrying off more people annually than the ravages of war. The brooks which ran through the city were the receptacles of all kinds of refuse, and in summer polluted the atmosphere with foul and poisonous gases. There was not a street or a lane where there were not foul smells and nuisances ; and history teaches us that mean streets produce mean men, weary women, and sickly children.

Two brief extracts from the reports of Mr. Curley, an eminent local sanitary engineer who was instructed (1852) to look into the general sanitary conditions of the city, and Mr. Brammell, Superintendent Inspector to the Board of Health, will corroborate what I have said. The former stated : " I witnessed such scenes of filth and uncleanness in the city, as I did not before believe could exist in a civilised community." The latter wrote : " The greater portion of the sewage of the town is discharged in the first instance into open streams which surround the city emptying eventually into the Wye, but that a part of it is deposited in a

mill pond; and that offensive emanations contaminate the neighbours' atmosphere."

We may regard the Act of 1774, appointing Town Commissioners as the beginning of civic life in Hereford as we understand it to-day—a small beginning it may be, but it involved a great principle. It meant that the best men of the city should act together for the general good of the whole of the community. In the 18th Century, Parliament believed that the best men usually occupied public positions, so it declared that the new authority should include the Bishop, the Dean, the Canon in Residence, the Custos of the Cathedral, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Precentor, the Coroner, the Ex-Mayor, Town Clerk, the two Chamberlains, the Registrar of the Bishop and Dean, the Bailiff of the Bishop, and such other persons, not exceeding ten, together with two substantial householders or persons residing in each parish. The Act fixed the number at 57; 7 formed a quorum. The Minute books which have been preserved shew that the business of the Town Commissioners was usually discharged by a minority of those elected, and at times, a quorum could not be found. Their work consisted principally in pulling down old buildings, like Butcher Row, and keeping the streets clean, and properly lighted, the pavements good, and freeing the streets from nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances. Doubtless, they did some good, but as they were not responsible to the people, they naturally moved along slowly, satisfied with small things. The utmost we can say of the Town Commissioners is that their intentions were good, but the pavements they made were not equally good.

In the 19th Century, Parliament thought that the people might be trusted with a greater measure of self-government so passed the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, which came into operation on the first day of January 1836. It introduced a more systematized method of handling civic business, and increased the general interest of the citizens in the management of their own affairs. As it marked an epoch in the development and improvement of the City,



ST. OWEN'S TURNPIKE GATE. ABOLISHED 1870.



ABOVE EIGN TURNPIKE GATE. ABOLISHED 1870

we will give the directions which were issued to the Mayor and Council for their guidance—directions which are in vogue to this day.

All Acts to be done by the Council must be decided by a majority of the members present.

One third of the whole number of Councillors is necessary to constitute a meeting.

The mayor, if present, must preside, or in his absence, such Alderman, or in the absence of all the Aldermen, such Councillor as the members present may choose, shall be the Chairman.

The Chairman has a second, or casting vote in cases of equality of votes.

The Minutes of Proceedings, when fully entered in the book, must be signed by the Mayor, or other person presiding.

The Minutes may be inspected by any burgess at reasonable times on payment of one shilling.

Previous to any meeting of the Council, three clear days' notice of the same must be given by the Mayor.

The Mayor has power to call a meeting as often as he shall think proper.

If the Mayor refuses to call a meeting after a requisition for that purpose signed by five members of the Council, the same five members may call a meeting by giving three clear days' notice, such notice to state the business to be transacted.

A Summons to attend the Council, specifying the business to be transacted, signed by the Town Clerk, must be given to each Councillor three clear days before the meeting.

No business can be transacted at any Meeting other than what is specified in the notice. Four quarterly Meetings must be held in every year for the transaction of general

business, of which no notice need be given. The first to be held on the 9th of November, in every year following, after the present year, at noon. The other three meetings to be holden before the 9th of November, following; the day and hours to be fixed by the Council at their first Quarterly Meeting.

The first Mayor to be elected on the 1st January, 1836. Every subsequent election of Mayor to take place on 9th of November.

It is scarcely believable that the old Town Council opposed might and main, the adoption of this new measure of reform, and even went so far as to petition to be heard at the Bar of the House of Commons. The petition was not granted. The reformed Town Council soon discovered that a dual authority in the control of the city was undesirable, notwithstanding they cordially co-operated on many matters. It was an anomaly which could not exist in a place with progressive ideals. So the Improvement Act of 1854 was secured at a cost of £1,862; and was the instrument by which a New Hereford has been created. It was the outcome of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835; and gave almost unlimited powers to the Town Council. Besides, it took over the duties of the Town Commissioners. So from this date, one authority and one only, has controlled and managed our City Affairs. The Borough Rate in 1854 produced about £4,000 per annum; in 1911 it produced over £24,000. The population in 1854 was 12,128; in 1911 was 22,568.

So the City of Hereford exists, and its government is exercised, by virtue of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, and the Hereford Improvement Act of 1854, subject to such changes as the citizens through its Town Council may determine from time to time. Its entire administrative machinery is centralized in six aldermen and eighteen councillors; one of them occupying the position of Mayor and chief Magistrate. The various committees of the Corporation are elected by and subordinate to the Council, and require its approval before its wishes can be carried out, with



AYLSTONE HILL TURNPIKE GATE. ABOLISHED 1870.



WIDEMARSH STREET TURNPIKE GATE. ABOLISHED 1870.

the exception of the Police and Education, which are statutory Committees, and hold their meetings in private. Local government is based upon the theory that responsibility can be located and better administration secured by centralization of power. The heads of the various Corporation Departments are elected by the Council, subject to removal at their will and pleasure. The Mayor, by virtue of his office, and ancient custom, is consulted on all matters, touching the weal of the citizens. The six Aldermen are elected by the eighteen Councillors for six years; and under the Act of 1910, no Alderman can vote in the election of an Alderman of a borough. The eighteen Councillors are elected for three years by the burgesses; and the Mayor for one year by the Aldermen and Councillors. The Statutory Meetings of the Council are held quarterly; and there are also seven other Meetings held; and these are so arranged that one is held monthly, with the exception of September, when no meeting is held.

HEREFORD FROM A.D. 1854 TO A.D. 1912.

As I have traced the development of the City's improvements elsewhere, particularly touching Water, Drainage, Sewage, Gas, and Electric Light, all of which happily are under Municipal Control, it is only necessary here to mention a few outstanding facts which may help us to realize, how rapid and complete our progress has been; and how enormously the city has changed, both on the surface, and below, during the last fifty years.

Few cities so ancient, and so dependent upon one industry have advanced in the same ratio. With what toil, labour, and persistence, and hope against hope, each reform has been brought about! Great is the debt we owe to those civic fathers who laid the foundations of this progress, and to our contemporaries who have built upon them. The founders of our municipal renaissance have passed into the silent tomb; but their works are daily speaking to us to perfect that which they began.

Town Councils are not in these progressive days simply Municipal traders, possessing vast monopolies, a sort of elective guardians of persons and property, and of civic and political liberties. They are all these, and more ; they are the educators of the young ; the teachers of the beautiful ; the patrons of Art, Science, and Literature ; and the official leaders of all that is best, and purest, and noblest in our common life.

The more we realize that the composition of a Town Council has much to do in the moulding and formation of the general habits and character of the citizens, the more interest we shall take in its personal, and general work. It is only by entering into their high aims and purposes that we can become co-partners with them in civic building, which is building, not for one generation, but for many generations.

Herefordians are inheritors of great and vast privileges ; of unique and time honoured customs ; and of splendid traditions and ideals. May it be ours to preserve them, and hand them on to our children's children, not only unimpaired, but vastly improved !

It was the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, together with the Improvement Act of 1854, the Public Health Act of 1875, and the Act of 1883 which first supplied our pioneer workers with an axe to destroy many unhealthy areas, like those in St. Owen Street ; and to build upon them substantial cottages for the working classes. Our city fathers saw visions which their Municipal heirs are beginning to realize. The progress, we have made, under the powers these Acts conferred, together with the more recent Acts of 1890, 1903, and 1909, is really astounding. A new Hereford is rising out of the ashes of the old.

Prior to 1859, the Town Council nominated special, or sub-committees to deal with difficult and complex questions, as they arose. The growing wealth, and the need of urgent reform, necessitated the appointment of *Standing Committees* to deal more promptly with them. So at a

meeting held on February 15th, 1859, it was decided to appoint several standing Committees, to supervise the general business of the city, subject to the approval of the Council itself at its quarterly meetings. How great is the distance Social Reform has travelled is seen in the fact that fifty years ago the Committee were six in number ; to-day they are fourteen. In 1859, the business of the city was transacted under the following Six Committees :—

1 Waterworks Committee.	4 Police and Gas Committee.
2 Markets „	5 Goal and Fire „
3 Paving & Street „	6 Watch, Finance & „
	Sanitary „

In 1912, fourteen Committees are needed, the names of which indicate the growing interest we are beginning to take in “ persons ” as well as “ things.”

1 Cemetery Committee.	9 Health Committee
2 Sewers & Outfall „	10 Housing Acts „
3 Gas „	11 Public Library „
4 Fire Brigade „	12 Water Works „
5 Electric Lighting „	13 Road, Building & „
6 Cattle Market „	General Works „
7 Estates „	14 Old Age Pension „
8 Education „	

These Committees touch every phase of our social, intellectual, and common life ; and render monthly an account of their stewardship to the Council, which stewardship is carefully examined, and criticised.

Whilst we cannot but be grateful to the men who have made our city, pure, wholesome, healthy, and prosperous ; it is well to remember that every man whose vote made it possible for a great principle to be expressed in concrete form, has a right to share their satisfaction, for without their vote and support the work could not have been done.

Hereford to-day is a perennial source of joy to all her inhabitants who are familiar with its past, and its present, and who can see visions of its future.

Geologically she provides a sandy soil upon which to build our houses, and keep them free from damp.

Horticulturally she surrounds us with a flower garden whose blooms breathe life, and health, and beauty.

Agriculturally she opens her hand, and satisfies the wants of man and beast.

Educationally she meets in her Cathedral, Elementary, and Secondary Schools, all the requirements of the Board of Education.

Commercially she is second to none of the great towns in the provision she offers to residents.

Socially, she has always been boundless in her hospitality to strangers, and more than generous to the claims of the aged poor and deserving sick.

So *Modern Hereford*, as we see it to day, and as it expresses itself in the general conditions of the people, is one of self-respect and hopefulness. It is daily giving us of its best :—

In the splendid conditions of its soil,
 In the life giving properties of its mountain stream,
 In the salubrity of its climate, and vitalizing air from the
 Welsh hills,
 In the purity and excellence of its water,
 In the extent of its lovely suburban districts,
 In the educational facilities it offers to boys and girls of all
 grades,
 In the telephonic communications and railway service it
 commands, and lastly
 In the determination of its citizens to keep pace with the
 rapid and amazing improvements of the ages.

In a literal sense, we see fond memory, clustering like ivy to the oak, around its hoary head of twelve hundred and forty six years ; and at the same time,—

We see the City being wrought
 Upon the rock of living Thought ;
 Upon her rising walls we look
 And every stone is like a book
 Of many milk-white pages, fair
 Imprinted, with a loving care ;
 While on each lovely page is set
 Word of a wisdom lovelier yet.

City of Thought, City of Dream,
 Standing beside the cosmic stream,
 Of Progress, all thy fields are free,
 To the wild winds of Liberty !
 Builded thou art, but yet for ever
 We build thee with our heart's endeavour,
 Upon the borders of that stream,
 Beautiful city of our Dream.

HOW HEREFORD HAS GROWN.

POPULATION INCREASE DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

1801	6,828	1881	19,821
1851	12,128	1891	20,267
1861	15,585	1901	21,382
1871	18,347	1911	22,568

It is gratifying to know that the increase of population has been continuous, for over a century.

RATES LEVIED AND AMOUNT REALISED.

In 1836-7	..	..	£4,777
In 1856-7	..	..	£5,133
In 1874-5	..	..	£14,788
*In 1889-90	..	..	£20,391
In 1910-11	..	..	£24,976

(*From this date no city rate has been made).

ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE CITY.

1871	1911
£70,500	£134,101

REMARKABLE INCREASE OF MARKET RENTS AND TOLLS.
RECEIPTS.

1865	£1,230	1895	£2,831
1880	£2,099	1905	£3,043
	1910	£3,486	

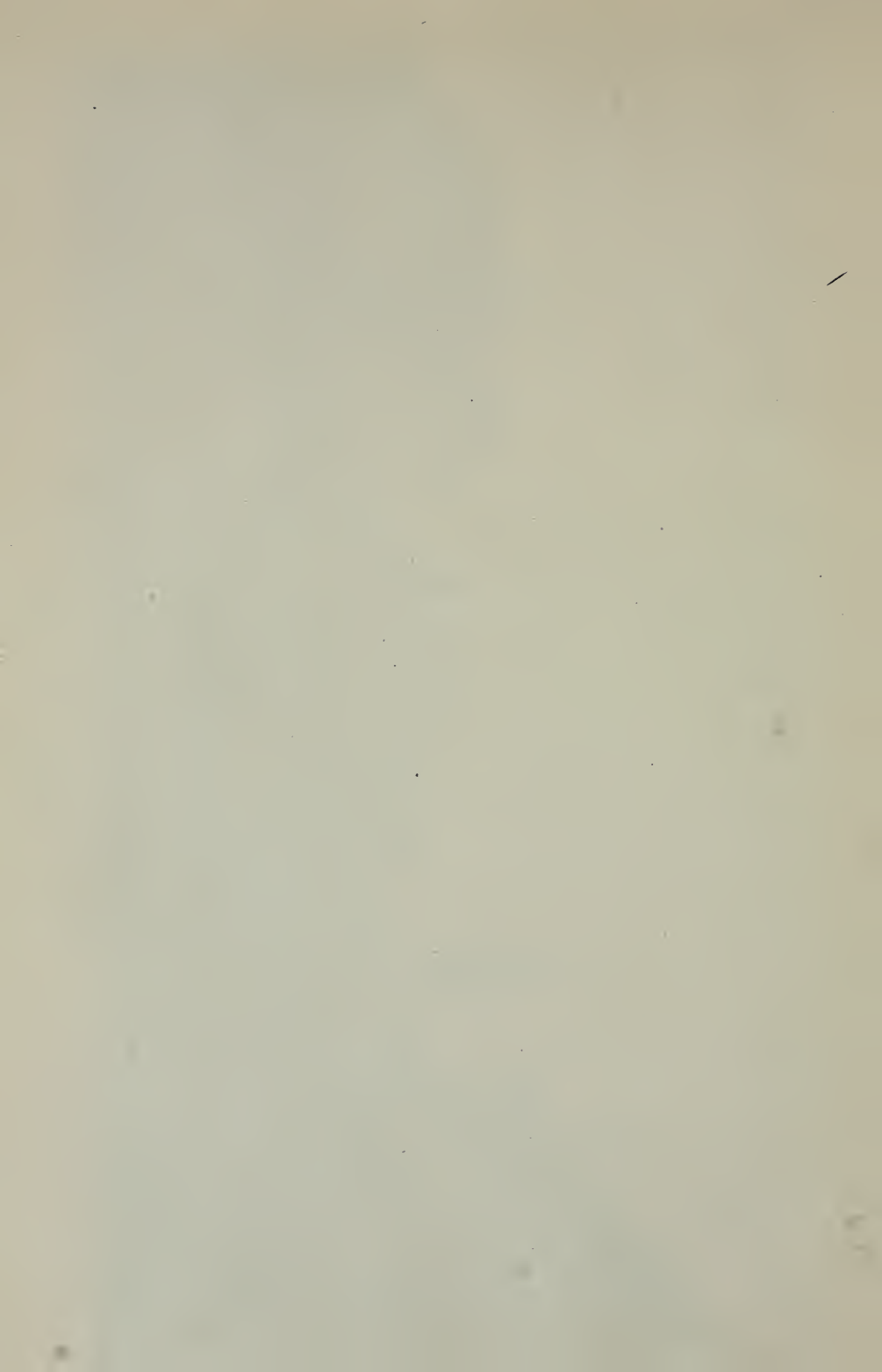
THE GARDEN CITY.

We are naturally proud of what we term "the Garden City," because of its ideal conditions, and the moderateness of its rents. It is not a philanthropic venture; it is a carefully thought out business scheme, built on business lines, and within the four square walls of two Acts of Parliament. The pioneer of this useful work was Councillor E. F. Bulmer, late Chairman of the Housing Acts Committee. He was grandly assisted by his colleagues, and the leading citizens.

The development of this Estate, and the creation of the Garden City was only made possible through applying the powers given under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts 1890 to 1903. The Hereford Town Council bought the land, constructed the roads, and sewers, and planted the trees; and as ground landlord, settled the general conditions of building upon the estate. It then leased the land to the "Hereford Co-operative Housing Limited," after the Local Government Board had given it a more or less formal sanction, at an annual ground rent equal to amount payable by Council for interest and sinking fund. When the whole of the debt is discharged in the course of 50 years, the land becomes the freehold of the Company. The ground rent decreases by annual stages, as the capital is repaid. The Company have power to purchase outright at any time. The capital was raised for the most part locally by Preference, and Ordinary Shares, the former at 4 per cent.; the latter at 5 per cent. By registering the company as an in-



GARDEN CITY, 1909.



dustrial Society, a government advance, equal to two thirds of the capital (over £7,000) subscribed was obtained, repayable in 30 equal instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., per annum. 85 houses in all have been completed, accommodating over 400 persons. No more will be built on the original site, but more land may be acquired.

The official description of what is now known as the Garden City, is given by Dr. Miller in his report on the Health of the City of Hereford, which we subjoin. It registers the beginning of a reform which cannot but be advantageous to future generations.

“The Hereford Garden City follows the plan of other cities of a similar character, the roads, 15 feet wide, are designed upon continental lines, and on either side there is a strip of turf, 7ft. 6in. wide, on which various trees have been planted; continuous with the turf and adjoining the houses are gravel footpaths 5 feet wide. The cottages are set back 15 feet from the edge of the footpath and there is thus a total width of 70 feet between house on either side of the roadway.”

“An important part of the scheme is the irregular distribution of the houses, which is in pleasant contrast to the dull monotonous row of houses which is so common in our English towns. There is plenty of space around the cottages, and on no part of the Estate are there more than 12 houses to the acre.”

“The 85 houses are arranged in 12 blocks of 5, 3 blocks of 3 houses, and there are 8 blocks of semi-detached houses; 32 of the houses are let at a rental including rates of 4s. 9d. per week, 35 at rents between 5s. and 6s.; and 18 between 6s. and 7s. 6d. per week. It is intended to provide allotments on the Estate, and these will be available to those tenants who desire them, each tenant will therefore have the opportunity of growing vegetable produce in his own garden.”

“The houses are built of brick with cavities (where not cemented) and the walls of the upper storeys are covered with

rough cast, the white appearance of which is in pleasant contrast to the red roofs of Broseley tiles. Each cottage contains two living rooms and three bedrooms, and in some of the houses a scullery and a bath-room are provided; in 16 houses the bath-room is upstairs, and in others there is an iron bath in the scullery. The rooms are provided with casement windows, and in addition the part of the window above is hinged and made to open outwards."

"The size of the rooms is as follows:—

12 blocks of 5 houses—

front living room—	13 feet by 12 feet.
kitchen	13 feet by 8ft. 6in.
front bedroom	13 feet by 8 feet
2nd „	11 feet by 8 feet
3rd „	7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in.

3 blocks of 3 houses—

front living room—	12 ft. 6in. by 12 feet
kitchen	12 ft. 6in. by 8 feet
front bedroom	12 ft. 6in. by 9 feet
2nd „	11 feet by 8 feet
3rd „	8 feet by 7 feet

8 blocks of semi-detached houses—

living room	12 feet by 12 feet
kitchen	12 feet by 12 feet
scullery	7 feet by 6 feet
front bedroom	12 feet by 12 feet
2nd „	12 feet by 9 feet
3rd „	10 feet by 9 feet

"A furnace is provided in either the scullery or back living room for washing clothes, and the cooking range also provides the heat for the bath water. There is a larder with sufficient light and ventilation. There are no outbuildings at the back of the houses; accommodation for the w.c. and coal store are provided in the house, but access to the former is through an outside door."

“ When the trees have developed and the flowers are in bloom, the Estate will undoubtedly justify its title of the Garden City.”

A remarkable fact, suggestive in its significance is that out of the average rent of 5/5 per house, 1/9 is absorbed in rates, taxes, and land charges. So to pay the guaranteed dividend, the most careful management is demanded.

All students of civic development cannot but be pleased and gratified with the rapid strides we are taking in the housing of the working classes. Much has been done, much more remains to be done, before it can be said that we have reached the ideal goal of human progress, when the highest to the lowest shall share and share alike the good things of this life. Only by realizing this lofty conception of corporate life can we hope to leave our city a little better for those who will follow us.

HEREFORD AS A HEALTH RESORT.

The city of Hereford is 189 feet above sea level, and stands upon a gravel deposit 900 acres in extent with an average thickness of 30 feet.

The climate affords a happy medium, congenial to those who find the air of the north too cold and bracing, and that of the south too relaxing and weakening.

The average rainfall of the last ten years is 25.78 inches.

With exception of the outlying parts of the City, the water is derived from the River Wye ; and is first pumped into a large reservoir capable of holding 4 days' supply, and thence on to two filter beds. Two new beds have this year been completed, so that the total filtering capacity will be 1,128,000 gallons in 16 hours. The chemical analysis of the water by experts has always proved satisfactory. It is a good drinking water, soft and well fitted for domestic purposes.

The town is excellently drained and sewered, and in every way the sanitary arrangements of the town are thoroughly up to date. This is proved by the death-rate, which is low compared with other towns of the same size ; and in 1910 was the lowest ever recorded by the city.

The roads are broad, well kept and well lighted.

Every reflective citizen, native or adopted has cause to be grateful for the happy lines of his citizenship. The Local Government Journal on one occasion called our city " Happy Hereford."

As a residential town it is A1. There are hunting, golf, salmon fishing, boating, bathing, first class schools of all grades, an up-to-date Theatre, railways with branches diverging to the North and South, East and West ; and picturesque scenery all around.

The city now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning.

The knowledge of our position in all that conduces to sanitation and health, only requires to be more widely known, for the further development of the City as a good residential place.

THE CHIEF BUILDERS OF MODERN HEREFORD.

To foster in the minds of young people local patriotism and civic sentiment, is of the highest importance ; and this may be achieved by recalling the splendid services which have been rendered by those whose ability and public spirit have contributed to the continuous progress of the city, since the Improvement Act of 1854 came into operation. It was not the Act itself which has made Hereford what it is ; but the wise administration of the powers it conferred on the burgesses. " Marvellous " is the only term we can apply to the gradual growth and development of the city within the last 60 years. Here are a few facts worth digesting :—

In 1851, the population of Hereford was 12,108 ; in 1911, it was 22,508. The number of houses in 1851, 2,420 ; in 1911, 5,337.

In 1860, the Cattle, Butter and Hop Markets produced an income of £1,080 ; in 1911 it reached the grand total of £3,486.

In 1877, the income from Water was £3,063 ; in 1911 it was £6,684.

Only in the realization of these facts can we understand the vast progress we have made in recent years, and our deep debt of obligation to the men who have managed our affairs, so wisely, so prudently, and so successfully. From time immemorial, Hereford has been exceptionally rich in men who have freely given of their thought, time, and substance to enhance the material, intellectual, and moral interests of the citizens. Let us recall their names, and place a wreath of appreciation upon their memories and good work.

ALDERMAN CHARLES ANTHONY, J.P.,

entered the Town Council in 1836, and held office till he died in 1885.; and was six times Mayor. He initiated many of the reforms we enjoy to-day, and overcame obstacles which seemed at the time insurmountable. His prodigious energy, his marvellous patience, his extraordinary faith would admit of no denial. He saw a vision of the future, and gave his whole life to help to actualize it. He embodied in his great civic soul

What all the sages of the earth
Have died to learn.

ALDERMAN FRANCIS LEWIS BODENHAM, J.P.,

was a thorough going reformer, a true lover of the city, a pattern of correct dealing, with a passion for public service and devotion. He respected and honoured conscientious

scruples wherever he saw them, and was indeed the true friend of the people, and to the cause of social betterment.

The world cries for workers, not toilers for pelf,
But souls who have sought to eliminate self.

ALDERMAN JAMES FREDERICK SYMONDS, J.P.,

first entered the Hereford Town Council in 1851, and took an active part in establishing the Cattle Market in 1854; the water works in 1855; the sewage and drainage in 1856; the butter and poultry markets in 1862, and the purchase of the Gas Works in 1872. He retired from the Council in 1889, deeply respected, greatly honoured, and much beloved, and is numbered among our more progressive social reformers.

ALDERMAN JOHN GWYNNE JAMES, J.P.,

had the honour of being the Jubilee Mayor of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1887, and first entered the Council in 1863, where he laboured for thirty continuous years with an unselfish purpose. Behind all his work was a dominating idealism, a splendid devotion to duty, the loftiest patriotism, and a penetrating optimism. He was a great citizen, and a great servant of the people who inspired his fellow men with something of his own moral ideas and ideals.

ALDERMAN THOMAS LLANWARNE, J.P.,

took office in 1863. He was first elected Mayor in 1871, again in 1882, and again in 1897, in honour of Queen Victoria's 60 years' reign. He was a fine type of a true Herefordian, a tower of strength to all good movements, and will take a front rank among the great men of the city in the Victorian period. He was a member of the progressive party, and worked cordially with his colleagues for thirty-eight years, without a break. As donor of a Rose Water Dish and Ewer to the Corporation, a memento of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, his name will be for ever green and fresh.

ALDERMAN EDWIN EDWARD BOSLEY, J.P.,

took office, first under the old Lamp Act, in 1852 ; and in 1865, as a Common Councillor. Six times he was Mayor, and possessed a strong personality. It was entirely owing to his persistent and consistent advocacy that the present Town Hall was built. In season and out of season, for at least ten years, he never once allowed his fellow citizens to lose sight of the need of a building in which all the business of the Council could be transacted, and where mayoral functions could be held with becoming dignity. As a public man, few men have shewn more independence, more self-sacrifice, and more devotion to Municipal enterprise. His death while Mayor, on the eve of the laying the Foundation Stone of the Town Hall was deeply mourned.

ALDERMAN HENRY CHILDE BEDDOE, J.P.,

was first elected a member of the Town Council in 1861 ; retired in 1865, and was re-elected in 1883, so was a public servant for 33 years. Thrice he filled the Mayoral Chair, evidence of his spotless character, high ideals and immense popularity. The memory of his lengthy personal services still inspires others to ceaseless effort on behalf of the cause of progress. The strain of Bohemianism in his temperament made him a welcome guest at festive gatherings, and the touch of human nature, so essential in men of high position was felt in all the relationships he so admirably filled. He was the embodiment of courtesy, and accessible at all times to the poor. He did a great work both inside and outside the Council, and the memory of his life will be cherished by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. He died in the spring of 1912, at the ripe old age of 88, beloved by everybody.

ALDERMAN JOHN REGINALD SYMONDS,

has been a member of the Town Council for nearly 25 years, and to-day (1912) his position in the general estimation of his colleagues and burgesses is stronger than ever.

Civic passion, the inheritance of a past ancestry, courses through his veins, and re-acts on those with whom he comes into contact. His courage, his grasp of public problems, and mental capacity to see their true inwardness; his unsparing devotion to public duties, calls for our interest, and some times, our astonishment. The ancient city is indeed fortunate in possessing so distinguished a personality whose aptitude for governing is acknowledged, and whose sympathies with the aspirations and ideals of those governed have been proved over and over again. He is regarded as the representative, not of a party, or clique, but of the combined Council, and on the Finance Committee of that Council, with him as Chairman, there is a feeling of safety.

ALDERMAN CHARLES WITTS, J.P.,

was first elected to the Common Council in 1884, and has never once been defeated at the polls. The part he has played in the little drama of local politics reflects great credit upon his wisdom and foresight. He brought with him ideas and ideals to which he has been true, and that independence of thought and action which make for sound and honest judgment. In 1884, he was made a member of the Gas Committee, and in 1905 was appointed Chairman. In this capacity, he has rendered, and is still rendering, excellent service. No one can claim to be his rival in the general esteem in which he is held, and which has been won, and retained by length and quality of Municipal service. In April 1912, Alderman Witts was publicly presented in the Town Hall with an illuminated address, as a mark of appreciation of his 28 years' political and municipal service.

MR. EDWARD FREDERICK BULMER, M.A., J.P.,

entered the Council in 1905, and retired in 1911, ostensibly for private reasons. From his advent into Municipal service, he was always reckoned among the builders of Modern Hereford. His one grand achievement as Mayor and Councillor was the comfortable housing of nearly 400 people of

the industrial class in what is known as the Garden City, consisting of nearly 90 houses. His name will go down to history as a social reformer, a real friend of the working classes, and a public benefactor of the utilitarian type.

In addition to these names, a meed of praise is due to the two late Town Clerks, Messrs. Richard Johnson and Joseph Carless, who served the city so faithfully ; the former for 36, and the latter for 41 years. The changes which these Municipal Officers saw in the process of the city's development were simply wonderful. Still, there is much social misery in our midst which is preventible, and all of it redeemable. As heirs of an illustrious and honoured inheritance, untarred by disloyalty, and unsoiled by cowardice, preserved and defended by our forefathers through the centuries at the cost of life itself, may their example be an incentive to fire our ambition, and move us to loftier service in the cause of common humanity.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORD.

The earliest instance in which the names of the City Members have been preserved occurs in A.D. 1290. From that date to the present, the Official returns, printed by Order of Parliament in 1878, are fairly complete and accurate.

Annual Parliaments continued till the 16th Century, when they varied in length according to the caprice of the Sovereign.

The two representatives of the city were usually selected from members of its ancient County families. They were paid in the middle ages two shillings a day. The first recorded two Members for the city occurs in 1295 when William Godknaven and John Lytfort were returned. The elections at this period were annual. As the names of the members up to 1832 are but memories, we will only give those from that date.

- 1832 to 1837—E. B. Clive (L), Robert Biddulph (L).
 1837 to 1841—E. B. Clive (L), Burr (C).
 1841—Clive (L), Hobhouse (L).
 1841—On Hobhouse's resignation—Robert Pulsford (L).
 1845—On death of Mr. Clive—Sir Robert Price (L).
 1847 to 1857—Sir Robert Price (L). H. M. Clifford (L).
 1857 to 1865—On Sir R. Price's resignation—George Clive (L), H. M. Clifford (L).
 1865 to 1868—George Clive (L), Rd. Baggallay (C).
 1868—George Clive (L), J. W. S. Wylie (L).
 (On petition 1868 declared void).
 1869 to 1871—C. H. Clive (L), C. Wren Hoskyns (L). On Col. Clive's resignation, Major G. Arbuthnot (C).
 1874 to 1878—Evan Pateshall (C), George Clive (L).
 1878—On Evan Pateshall's resignation—G. Arbuthnot (C).
 1880—Sir Jos. Pulley and Robert T. Reid (L).

ONE MEMBER ONLY.

- 1885—Joseph Pulley (L).
 1886—Sir Joseph Bailey (C).
 1892—Mr. W. H. Grenfell (L).
 1893—Bye Election—C. W. Radcliffe Cooke (C).
 1900—J. S. Arkwright (C).
 1912, March—Bye Election on Resignation of Mr. Arkwright—W. A. S. Hewins (C). Elected Unopposed.

NAMES OF HEREFORD STREETS.

<i>Present Names.</i>	<i>Former Names.</i>
Broad Street (from West street to Eign Street)	The Northgate
East Street	Packer's Lane
West Street	Little Packer's Lane
Aubrey Street	Wroughtale
King Street	King's Ditch
Friars Street	Quaker's Lane

<i>Present Names.</i>			<i>Former Names.</i>
Gwynne Street	..	..	Pipe well Street Pipe Lane
Wye Bridge Street	..	..	Wye Brugge Street
S. Martins Street (South end)			Dry-bottom, Dry-bridge
Ross Road	..	..	Broadstone
Quay Street	..	..	S. Ethelbert's Lane
Belmont Road..	..	..	Chain Causeway The Pools Winstone Street Black marsh town Blackmarstone
Church Street	..	..	Capuchin Lane Cabbage Lane
St. Peter's Street	..	..	Old Street
Berrington Street	..	..	Plough Lane
Little Berrington Street		..	Pinner's Lane
S. Owen Street		..	Hongery Street
Mill Street	..	..	Briton Street
S. Ethelbert Street		..	Little Castle Street
S. John's Street	}	..	..
Offa Street				Milk Lane
Blackfriars Street	..	..	Frog Lane
Union Street	..	..	Gaol Lane
Gomond Street	..	..	Jewry Lane
Bewell Street	..	..	Behind the Wall Street { By the Wall Street { Bewall
Catherine Street	..	..	Cat's Lane
Goal Street	..	..	Grope Lane
Gunner's Lane..	..	..	Gilford Street
Wall Street	..	..	Over the Wall Bow's Eye Lane Bowsey Lane
Commercial Street	..	..	New Street Bye Street Without

INSTITUTIONS OF HEREFORD.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

The birthplace of this mediæval school is a little secret which the centuries of the past refuse to divulge. The fact, however, of its birth is indisputable. There is also some evidence that it was an established educational Institution prior to A.D. 1384, when John Gilbert was Bishop of Hereford. His lordship was not only a learned man himself, but took a deep personal interest in the youths of his day. His removal to S. David's was regarded as a distinct loss to the diocese, and to this school of which he was the reputed father. So for historical, and may be business reasons, the Cathedral School Authorities have fixed upon the year 1381, as the date of its first foundation. Its statutes of 1384, which were confirmed, with slight modifications, in the reign of Edward VI., again in the reign of Charles I., and once again in the present reign of George V., seem to indicate a desire to keep the standard of education fully abreast of the times.

The turbulent condition of the city and county during the first two centuries of its existence was not favourable to school life, and it languished.

In the days of Edward VI., and Charles I., there were faint signs of a revival of learning, mainly through the efforts of Dean Colet, who first conceived the system of Secondary Education. At this period unusual attention was given to Cathedral Schools with ancient foundations, with a view of extending their curriculum, and assisting the boys to become "honest men," to use a historic phrase.

The Duchess of Somerset in 1679 gave a fillip to the School by founding four scholarships; these have been increased in number and value from time to time, and undoubtedly have been highly appreciated and of great service.

Not till recent years can this ancient endowment be said to have taken its proper place among the great institutions of the land, mainly because it emphasised the classical

side of Education to the injury of the modern side. To-day, its curriculum is in full harmony with the spirit of the times ; and the immediate future is radiant with hopefulness.

The School buildings, picturesquely situated, have recently been remodelled, enlarged, and brought up to date at an expenditure of £7,000.

So a new era of life has opened up for the rising generation, which the parents of the City and County will not fail to appreciate and utilise.

The new prospectus for 1912 tells us that the school is intended to do on a smaller scale, and therefore with the possibility of greater individual attention, what is done in the great public schools, supplying a first grade education and training to Boys between the ages of 10 and 19 years. Its corporate life is essentially Public School life ; and equal attention is paid to the modern and to the classical side of teaching.

The distinctive colors of the caps of the Cathedral boys, are but emblems of what is best and noblest of one of the oldest institutions in our midst, whose long traditions and high ideals, the wearers of them, we would fain believe, are seeking not only to maintain, but to pass on to future generations.

The official organ of the school, known as " The Herefordian " published periodically, is a compendium of interesting facts, and should find a place on the shelves of our Public Reference Library.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—4 Scholarships of £10 each, open ; 4 Scholarships of £15, open ; 4 Langfordian Scholarships of £20, open only to boys from Elementary Schools ; 15 University Scholarships of £40 to £50 yearly value, 3 for which Examinations are held at the School, 6 at Cambridge, and 6 at Oxford.

THE THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL.

The Origin of the Three Choirs Festival can be traced to the year 1724, at which time the members of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford held an annual Meeting in rotation, for the purposes of cultivating and enjoying the best music. Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, first suggested that collections should be taken for the placing out, or assisting in the maintenance and education, of orphans of the poorer clergy; and also the widows of clergymen.

In 1768, two concerts which promoted social intercourse, afforded the lovers of music an opportunity of hearing exquisite music, and fostered the objects of the Charity, were added to the usual musical programme.

In 1778, it was found that the collections were inadequate to meet the claims of the widows and orphans of the three dioceses, so a subscription of one guinea was asked from the beneficed clergy, and the opulent laity.

A Musical Club, long before the Choral Society was established in 1838, met weekly in the College Hall for practice; and were afterwards regaled with ale, cider and tobacco. It was a flourishing club in 1755, for it had a surplus fund of £55 in hand, which by a vote of the members was expended in improvements of the Castle Green.

The Triennial Festival, or the Three Choirs Meeting, was more or less a success from the beginning. In 1834, the musical performances were transferred from the choir to the nave of the Cathedral, where the more ample accommodation for the auditory, the impressive character of the architecture, and the improved sphere for the undulation of harmonious sounds, said the stewards, combined to augment that unspeakable fascination which is the never-failing effect of the great compositions selected for the occasion.

In 1843, owing to the dilapidated state of the Cathedral, the morning performances were held in All Saints' Church.

In 1858, if the receipts did not meet the expenditure, the six stewards between them met the deficiency. Now there are 262 gentlemen stewards, and 54 lady stewards; the latter were first appointed in 1906.

In 1861, the Mayor attended in state, for the first time, with the Aldermen, and a considerable number of the Town Councillors; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Musgrave.

On the 7th December, 1864, the Stewards presented Mr. George Townshend Smith with a Silver Salver, bearing this inscription:—"Presented by the Stewards of the Hereford Musical Festival to G. T. Smith, Esq., A.D. 1864." He died in 1877.

In 1870, an oratorio was given for the first time in the Cathedral on the evening of the first day of the Festival, instead of the usual secular concert in the Shire Hall.

The balls which were held each night after the Concert, were discontinued first at Gloucester in 1874; and about the same period efforts were made to discontinue the Festivals, which failed. Lord Dudley offered £10,000 to Worcester Cathedral, if they were finally stopped. The people, however, were strongly in favour of their continuance, so much so, that the offer was never seriously considered by the Cathedral Authorities. To-day they are patronized by visitors from all parts of the world, and are now regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the land.

In 1891, Dr. Sinclair conducted the Festival for the first time, when it was honoured by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess May, (now Queen), and Prince Alexander. From that date to the present, it has been a splendid success; the choruses, which were usually strengthened by contingents from Leeds and other places, are now supplied entirely from the counties of Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester, a fact which shows the growing interest which is taken in the higher branches of Music by the rising generation, and the enthusiasm which

the three Conductors throw into their labours from year to year. The standard is continually being raised, as nothing but the highest will meet the requirements of a critical public.

Incidentally we may be allowed to mention that the Herefordshire Philharmonic Society, which was under the control of the late Mr. Arkwright, had no connection with the present Choral Society, which was formally established, as just stated in 1838; and up to 1880, held its Annual Concerts in the College Hall.

The adoption of the principle of Honorary Membership in 1881, on payment of an annual subscription, led to a great revival of interest in this Society, and in the higher branches of Music itself. The first subscription Concert was held in the Shire Hall in 1882, and was an immense success. The Concerts subsequently held, seem to increase in interest year by year.

The Herefordshire Orchestral Society was established in 1888, with Mr. E. G. Woodward of Gloucester, as the first conductor. It is now under the distinguished conductorship of Dr. Sinclair, with no bounds to its usefulness and efficiency. There is no doubt that the advent of the doctor to Hereford, 21 years ago, gave the Choral and the Orchestral Societies a standing in the realm of song and music, which cannot but be pleasing and gratifying to all concerned. The City and County owe him a debt, which it will never be able to discharge.

HEREFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On the slopes of the banks of our beautiful Wye, close to the historic Castle Green, is the home of our beloved Hospital. Its very plainness appeals to our hearts, because it enshrines that one touch of human nature which makes us all akin. It was founded in 1770 by Dr. Talbot of Ullingswick, with a benefaction of £500. The Talbot Ward, capacious, airy, comfortable, is dedicated to his memory.

Additions, numerous and costly, have been made from time to time. Mr. F. Hawkins of Lugg Vale gave £1,000, and a Ward containing 28 beds bears his name. In 1887, the Victoria Ward was built, largely through the munificence of the Hutchinson family; and is devoted exclusively to children requiring medical and surgical treatment. The Oxford Ward commemorates the donor of the land on which the Hospital is built, together with the whole area of the grounds surrounding it. The Annual income is £4,694, including £1,795 from invested funds. It is managed by 36 Governors. The House Committee consists of 10 Governors, representatives of the Medical Staff and two representatives of the Cresswell Monthly Penny Fund.

WORKING BOYS' HOME.

(KNOWN OFFICIALLY AS THE HEREFORDSHIRE AND DISTRICT CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BOYS' HOME LTD.)

The City is proud to provide a home of this character, and prouder still of him who first saw the possibilities of a home like this for future generations.

Just picture to your mind's eye, a fine, healthy, robust lad with a well knit, upright frame; a bright eye; a smart appearance; and an intelligent face. The very attitude he assumes, his respectful manner, and the way he answers your queries, and looks into your eyes, indicates that he has passed through the curriculum of the Working Boys' Home with honors; and now only awaits "marching orders," to take his place, either at home, or in one of our colonies, among the battalions of this world's busy toilers. His very training provides him with a panoply against the temptations he will meet at every step in life.

Imagine, if you can, the surroundings from which he has been snatched, the deep hole from which he has been extricated, the unhallowed associations from which he has been detached. Estimate the harm he might have inflicted upon society; and the cost he might have thrown upon

the state. Total up, if human ingenuity and the art of man, could total up, the moral results, this one mis-spent life might have inflicted upon himself, home, and family.

Then, multiply this *one lad* saved, in spite of himself and environments by

Nine hundred and fifty six;

and that may give you an imperfect picture of the regenerating influences which are actively at work in this one agency.

In the Meadows Memorial Building of the Working Boys' Home, over one of the mantelpieces, is a large, almost life-sized photograph, in a massive frame, of the author and leader of this magnificent and laudable work. On a brass plate, let into the frame, we read this inscription :—

“ARTHUR GRENVILLE LEVASON.

Founded in 1874. Presented 1894.
By those who best knew his work.”

If a great man is one who has great conceptions, and great sympathies, and can actualize them in human life; then we must number Mr. A. G. Levason among our great men. His name will live throughout many generations, for his patient drudgery and illimitable faith in boyhood has received the blessing of God, and the approval of his fellow men.

The Working Boys' Home, the name by which it is known in the city, commenced in a small way, like most successful ventures. At first, a little cottage in Workhouse Lane was rented, and two boys rescued from street life were received into the home on February 14th, 1874; though the building was not formally dedicated to its use till April 29th. The work grew and multiplied, and began to interest our philanthropists, like Major Rankin (now Sir James Rankin) who opened on February 1st, 1877, the central wing of the present building, or series of buildings. Accommodation was then provided for 35 boys.

The three Memorial Stones register the progressive steps of its development. The inscriptions read as follows :—

“ Herefordshire District Working Boys’ Home. This Memorial Stone was laid by Mrs. Atlay, *June 14th, 1876.*”

“ This Memorial Stone in commemoration of the erection of these buildings, and a new wing was laid by Mr. Arthur Grenville Levason, *August 9th, 1886.*”

“ This stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Meadows, *June 6th, 1895.*”

Twenty five beds are always reserved for orphans and destitute cases of the City, County, and Diocese of Hereford, which cases are admitted upon the nomination of any subscriber or supporter of the Home.

In the Xmas of 1880, Mr. Horth was appointed Master, and still occupies that responsible post. Largely through his skilful and tactful management, and the public confidence he has inspired, the Home is still in many ways, said Mr. Legge, the late H.M. Chief Inspector, one of the best equipped of its kind in the country, and one of the most successful. 98% of the Boys who have passed through his hands have turned out satisfactory.

Numerous private bequests have been given, mainly anonymously, and to-day it is gratifying to chronicle the fact that the Institution (and all its buildings) stands within its own freehold. To-day the number of boys on the books is 123, the Home is certified to receive 125.

Still additional annual subscribers would enable it to do more efficient work ; for the Home has a wide claim upon our Christian philanthropy.

On the passing of the Education Act of 1876, the Committee took out a Certificate in 1877 which enabled them to receive Boys under the Industrial School Act ; its voluntary character, however, remains the same, as when first established in 1874.

VICTORIA EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

In July 1882, the Herefordshire and South Wales Eye and Ear Institution was established in a house partly in front of the present Baptist Chapel, long since demolished, in Commercial Road.

In October 1883, a public meeting was convened under the auspices of the then Mayor (M. J. G. Scobie, Esq.), when resolutions were passed with a view of placing it upon a permanent basis, as one of the recognised charitable institutions of the City and County, and South Wales.

On the 1st January, 1884, it was opened as a Public Institution, worthy of public support and patronage, with Mr. F. W. Lindsay, Hon. Surgeon.

On the 6th December, 1888, the foundation stone of the present building was laid by the Countess of Chesterfield, when a royal letter was read, giving Her Majesty's gracious permission to name it the "Victoria" Eye and Ear Hospital; and on the 20th of August, 1889, it was formally opened by Lady Bailey, and dedicated for ever, to the use of those who might be benefited by the skill of its present and future honorary Surgeons.

It was largely in the first instance through the co-operation of the late Mr. John Mackay, that the site upon which the Hospital is built was acquired. The cost including the new building and furnishing, was £3,400, long since discharged.

The Hospital was incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, on the 16th day of December, 1891, and is now governed by a Board of Management, and the Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday in each month.

In 1897, the Governors acquired and purchased the land on the east side of it, on which a residence for the Medical Officer may one day be built.

The success which has attended this Hospital has been most encouraging ; and the services of its honorary surgeon for thirty consecutive years have been keenly appreciated. Few men have given more freely of their time and talents to the cause of suffering humanity. Thousands of patients thank God that they were ever led to come under his skilful treatment. The expenditure of the Hospital is over £800 per annum, which is balanced by the receipts.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a quarterly meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday, 7th February, 1871, Mr. James Rankin of Bryn-gwyn, now Sir James Rankin, Bart., generously offered to purchase a site, and erect suitable buildings upon it for a Public Library and Museum in connection with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, an offer which was cordially accepted. At the same time, a small committee was appointed to confer with him on the matter. One of the conditions imposed upon the Council was the adoption of the Public Libraries Act, 1855, which was complied with at a meeting of the citizens legally convened on Monday, July 31st, 1871. The resolution which has since become historic in the annals of the city, was proposed by Dr. Bull, and seconded by Alderman Bodenham, under the chairmanship of the Mayor (Ald. Llanwarne).

In due course, a site was purchased by Mr. Rankin in Broad Street for the sum of £1,750, and transferred to the City Authorities. The plans prepared by Mr. F. R. Kempson were eventually accepted ; and tenders were asked for from five builders. Mr. James Bowers' was the lowest. The ultimate cost was £7,600, of which Sir James gave £6,115 ; and the Corporation the balance.

The foundation stone was laid on the 11th March, 1873, by Ald. E. E. Bosley, Mayor, amid great rejoicings. In the autumn, Lady Rankin gracefully performed the opening ceremonies ; and to commemorate the event was presented with a model gold key, jewelled with rubies and emeralds,

and bearing the arms of the city. An artistically illuminated and framed address was presented to Sir James, and in acknowledging the compliment, handed over the title deeds of the building to the Mayor.

Externally, the Free Library is a thing of beauty which time seems to mellow and increase. The front façade is built entirely of stone of different colours. An arcade of five arches occupies the entire ground floor frontage, the centre archway leads to a lofty entrance of wide dimensions, and to a staircase of beautiful proportions. Over the four piers which carry the arcade are four circular medallions, in two of which are introduced the arms of the city and Sir James Rankin's arms; in the other two are well-marked heads representing Science and Art, and above these, are the figures of the Zodiac.

Internally, the arrangements seem admirably adapted for the purpose designed. The ground floor is used as a reading room and lending library, with a ladies' reading room, leading from the vestibule, on the right. On the first floor, the frontage to the street, is a large room 44 feet by 20 feet, dedicated to the use of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club, and is also used as a Reference Library. To the right, up a few steps, is the Museum.

EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND NEW ART GALLERY.

Through the munificence of the late Sir Joseph Pulley, and his nephew Mr. C. T. Pulley, a valuable addition has been made to one of the most popular institutions of the city. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Pulley on Friday, April 12th, 1912, under highly favourable conditions, and in the presence of the élite of the city and county.

It was prefaced by the presentation of a key, bearing the arms of the city in enamels; and followed by a luncheon.

The new building which consists of two storeys, is 58 ft. long, 42 ft wide and 70 ft. high from the exterior.

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THE TOWN HALL. OPENED 1904.

The ground floor which is an addition to the Lending Library, also provides space for the librarian's office, and a magazine room, which is supplied with a large carved oak table, the gift of Mr. Francis R. James, the Chairman of the Public Library. It is separated from the News Room by plate glass windows. The combined rooms give a very commanding appearance, viewed from the vestibule.

The first floor is approached by a capacious staircase leading to the Museum Room, at the end of which is the New Art Gallery, 58 ft. long, 38 ft. wide and 23 ft. high. At present the walls are covered with approved pictures, and the light is admirably adapted to shew them off to perfection.

This is only one of the many developments of our most progressive city ; and will perpetuate the names of Sir James Rankin, Bart., and Sir Joseph Pulley ; two gentlemen who have given largely of their time and substance to advance the best interests of the city.

The cost of the extension, the gifts of the late Sir Joseph Pulley, Bart, and his nephew Mr. C. T. Pulley, with equipments amounted to £3,500. Messrs. Groom and Bettington were the Architects, and Messrs. E. W. Wilks and Son, the builders.

THE TOWN HALL.

The old Town Hall which stood in the centre of the High Town was demolished in 1861. The new Town Hall, which stands in S. Owen Street was opened in 1904. Externally, it is seen to great disadvantage, because architecturally it is altogether out of harmony with its surroundings. Internally, it is capacious, well-modelled, and adapted to the business of the city ; besides being most conveniently situated. The entrance, or vestibule, is lofty, stately, and imposing with its marble columns, artistic ceiling, massive oak outer doors, and oak, with glass, inner doors, and coloured tiled flooring. A memorial bronze plate to the right,

records the munificent gift of the site by the daughters of the late Mr. Richard Johnson, for thirty eight years Town Clerk of Hereford. Another to the left, records the date of its completion, with the names of the Mayors, Committee Men, and Officers, responsible for its completion. Further on, is an artistically carved oak tablet (executed by Mr. R. Clarke of Hereford) which commemorates the names of local Volunteers in the South African War.

Standing midway between the four marble columns in the hall, we get a good view of the ground floor. To the right are the offices of the Town Clerk, with a fire-proof room for the safety of the Charters, and the Minute books of the Corporation. Further on, is a small committee room, and beyond the stairs are the rooms of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and School Attendance Officer. To the left, are the offices of the Gas Committee, the Collector of Rates, and a strong room for the Accountants' books. Still further on, are the offices of the Chief Accountant and his clerks. Then comes the principal Committee room of the Council, lined throughout with solid oak, taken from the house bought from the local Y.W.C.A.

At the top of the first flight of marble steps are four capacious, airy rooms, well lighted, devoted to the use of the City Surveyor and his clerks.

Mounting a few more steps, we reach the first landing, baronial in its dimensions, and artistic in its effect. In front of us are four massive oak doors which lead into the Assembly Room, 62ft. x 36 ft. It is finely proportioned, grandly designed, and tastefully embellished. At one end is a platform with ante rooms; at the other is the Mayor's parlour and a reception room, and over them a gallery, capable of seating 100 people. In the Mayor's parlour is fixed the ornamental silver switch, presented to, and used by the then Mayor (Councillor Humfrys) on the occasion of the opening of the Electric Light Works, and kindly presented by him to the new building.

At the top of another small flight of steps, is the Council Chamber, noble in proportion, beautiful in design, and altogether worthy of the ancient traditions of the place. The furnishings are in perfect harmony with the surroundings. On the walls are the paintings of two of our greatest citizens—the freewill offerings of a grateful community—the late Alderman John Gwynne James, and Alderman Henry Childe Beddoe; also the colours of the late Herefordshire Militia. A marble bust of Lord James of Hereford, the gift of his brother Gwynne, occupies a prominent position. It is a beautiful work of art, and represents the features of his lordship in the heyday of his popularity. As a loyal Herefordian, and a munificent contributor to its charities; his name is worthy of everlasting remembrance. A strangers' gallery is reached by a separate staircase. Opposite the Council is a commodious Committee Room.

On the third landing are the apartments for the caretaker; and in the basement are large rooms for general purposes.

The entire outlay is given officially as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On Town Hall, purchase of site and preparing	3276	3	9
Erection and furnishing	28136	1	3
	<hr/>		
	£31411	5	0

The history of the Town Hall will scarcely be complete without recording the resolution of the Municipal Buildings Committee presented to the Town Council on the occasion of the opening ceremonies. It was a magnificent tribute to the part the late Alderman E. E. Bosley took; and speaks for itself:—

“No member of the Council had supported the scheme throughout with greater zeal and energy than Alderman Bosley, who had in fact for many years previous to the appointment of the Committee advocated the erection of new buildings; and his tragic and untimely death, on the very

eve of the impressive ceremony of laying the foundation stone cast a gloom over the proceedings which is still present in the minds of his colleagues who are deeply sensible of the loss they sustained through his death."

HEREFORD BRANCH OF THE Y.M.C.A.

The basis of membership is limited by " a belief in Jesus Christ, as God and Saviour, according to Holy Scriptures." The basis of Associateship admits all men, irrespective of creed or class, on payment of a small annual subscription. The object of this branch is to provide a Christian Club, a School for Physical Culture, a Social Centre, the atmosphere of a Home away from Home, and a popular resort at night for men and youths who are at work by day. The year, 1913 will be its Jubilee. Its scope and purposes might be increased a hundred fold, if the gentry and tradesmen of the city, only faintly realized the possibilities for the future, it enshrines.

Subjoined are a few facts in connection with the rise, growth, and development of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. culled from its Minute Books, a few of which are lost.

It was established on January 29th, 1863, at a meeting held at S. Peter's Schoolroom, and presided over by the Rev. John Venn, of blessed memory! The room over the vestry of S. Peter's Church was granted to the Committee, and any young men whom they might invite there.

On September 8th of the same year, it was re-organized with the Rev. John Venn, as President, and the Rev. J. O Hill, Congregationalist Minister, as Vice-President, and Mr. H. Yapp, as Secretary.

On the 28th, it was unanimously agreed that the Hereford branch of the Association should affiliate itself with Headquarters at Aldersgate Street, London.

So September 28th, 1863, may be regarded as the Birthday of the Hereford Y.M.C.A.

On March 21st, 1865, the Rev. John Venn resigned the Presidency; and requested the Association to find another room, as he intended to form a Y.M.C.A. in connection with the Church.

On May 1st, 1865, a new home was found in Newmarket Street, over some stables. The rent was £16.

The room of the Association was opened nightly from 28th August, 1865, to members and their friends, and a library established.

In November, 1865, a deputation waited upon the Rev. John Venn, asking him to amalgamate the two Associations, which he could not see his way to do.

October 15th, 1866, the Rev. G. H. Kirwood was elected President, which he held till his removal from Hereford in 1893. The services which this Rev. gentleman rendered to Young Men of this City for over 30 years were simply incalculable.

The Minute books for 1867 to 1872 are lost.

The Association found more comfortable quarters in 1870 on the first floor of 151 Widemarsh Street, with Mr. George Palmer as Secretary.

In June, 1877, owing to growing requirements No. 18, Widemarsh Street was taken at a rental of £30 per annum.

October 30th, 1879, it was decided to present an address to Mr. G. Palmer on his resignation as Secretary.

In 1898, a Building Sub-Committee was appointed to look out for New premises, as the lease of 18, Widemarsh Street was about to expire.

In November, 1901, Camden House and Hall were purchased for £1,300; and on June 24th, 1903, the Y.M.C.A. entered into possession. Mr. George Greenland headed the subscription list with a gift of £100.

In November, 1903, the Opening Ceremony took place. Lord Kinnard attended the evening meeting ; and the following year over £500 was spent in alterations and improvements.

In 1904, the Youths' Branch of the Y.M.C.A. was established, with Mr. Leonard Lewis as Leader. It is open to all youths under 17 years of age.

In November, 1906, Mr. W. Dandie was appointed as the first paid Secretary, his whole time to be devoted to the work. He resigned in 1908.

In 1909, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. T. Gwilym James, and the munificence of the late Mr. John Cory of Cardiff., the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. were not only improved and comfortably furnished, but the Cory Hall, of splendid dimensions, was erected—a great benefaction to the City, which has only to be seen to be appreciated. Few Y.M.C.A.'s have better equipment for their work, and better conditions under which to carry it on. As it exists simply and solely for the betterment of the Young Men of the City, it is hoped that it will receive the patronage and support, it so richly deserves.

PRESIDENTS.

Rev. John Venn	..	1863—5
Rev. G. H. Kirwood	..	1865—93
Mr. George Greenland	..	1893—1899
Rev. A. Warris	..	1899—1903
Mr. James Davies	..	1903—1908
Mr. W. J. Humfrys	..	1908—1911
Mr. F. R. James	..	1911—1912

The Executive Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations for the Wales and Border Counties was established in 1901, and made its Divisional Headquarters and Central Offices at S. Peter's House, Hereford, with Mr. T. Gwilym James, as General Secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The beginnings of this Association were of a very humble character. About eighteen years ago, one or two rooms in Commercial Street were devoted to this work, which was more or less of a devotional nature. In 1897, larger, and more suitable premises were secured at 136, St. Owen Street ; and these in 1900 were acquired by the Corporation, as a part of the site on which to build the Town Hall. So 17 St. Owen Street was secured with an adjoining coach house which was demolished, and the present handsome structure, from plans prepared by Mr. W. W. Robinson, erected. The assembly room, 50 feet by 22 feet, with ante-rooms, is on the ground floor ; and on the first floor, approached by a substantial staircase, are fairly good sized class rooms. The building, which is of the renaissance style, is admirably adapted to its purpose, and appears to be highly appreciated by the Young Women of the city. The adjoining house is used as a hostel, and is of untold value to those who feel the need of a home away from home. Foundation stones were laid on February 29th, 1901, by Mrs. Percival, the Bishop's wife, and Miss Gertrude James, both of whom have been great supporters of the Institution. In the Autumn of the same year, the building was completed, and entered upon its useful career, which it is hoped will be continued for many years to come.

THE HEREFORD CITY NURSING AND MATERNITY
SOCIETY.

The union of these two old and meritorious Societies was happily consummated in 1908. The former was established in 1886 ; the latter in 1907. The object of the amalgamation was to extend and improve the work of both associations. Through the munificence of the family of the late Mr. John Gwynne James, a permanent home has been provided in Nelson Street for the district nurses, and vested in Trustees. It is admirably situated for the purpose. The nurses were duly installed on May 14th,

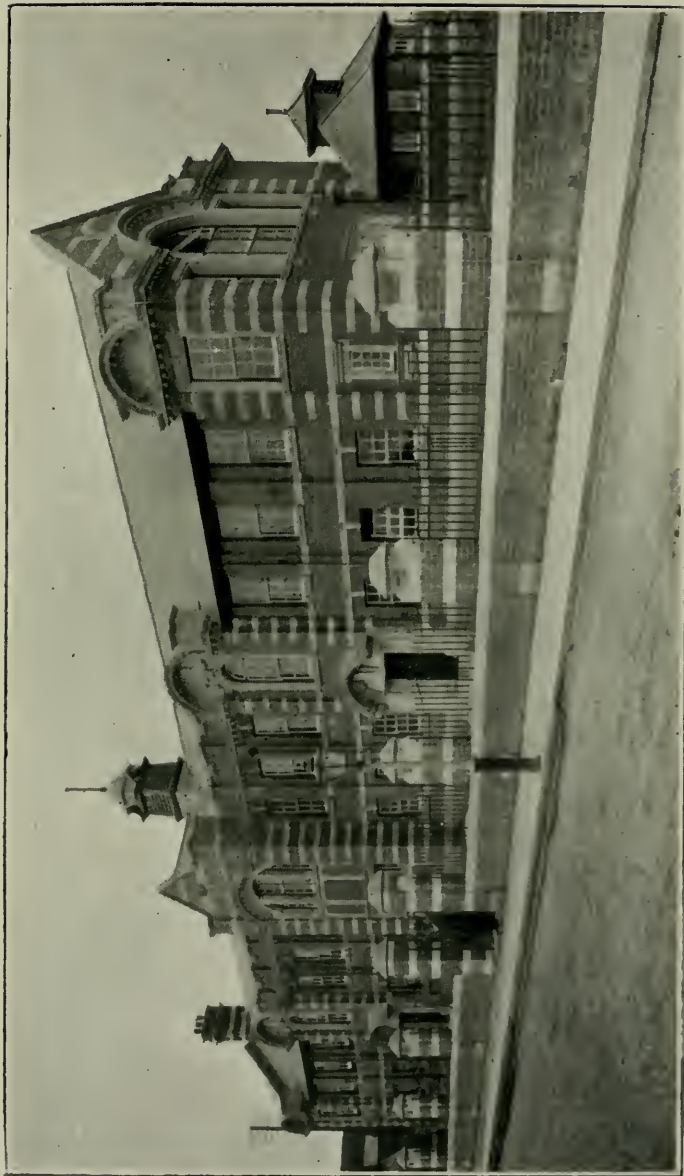
1909. This is one of the most valuable and democratic agencies in the city; it is splendidly managed and richly deserves the sympathy and support of all lovers of humanity. The Senior Nurse and Superintendent of the Home is Miss Nazer. The total expenses for 1911 amounted to £393; and the receipts to £416.

HEREFORD SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Hereford is now fully alive to the advantages of a good sound elementary education for children of the working classes. It also recognises the need of supplementing it through a Secondary School to which no pupil shall be admitted under the age of 8 years. No pupil shall remain in the school after the end of the school year in which the age of 18 is attained, except with the permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given, upon the recommendation of the headmaster, until the end of the school year in which the age of 19 is attained.

Free places are offered to a limited number of boys, which in the case of a New School is fixed by the Board of Education. A free place in a Secondary School is defined as being a place in the School without payment of any tuition or entrance fee for the full term of school life, that is to say, so long as the pupil admitted is not either voluntarily withdrawn from the School, or removed from it under rules for removal which apply to fee-paying pupils likewise. Failure to reach a reasonable standard of behaviour, diligence and progress, is a valid reason for removing pupils from the school whether they pay fees or not. Only pupils for free places are counted who enter the school from public elementary schools as owners of scholarships, covering entrance and tuition fees, if such scholarships are provided either by the governing body of school funds by a local authority, or by the governing body of an endowed foundation. The school fees of a pupil paid from private sources does not count towards the provision of free places which the school is required to make.

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SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. OPENED 1912

The curriculum must be framed with a view of securing due attention to the cultivation of the mind and body through book work, bodily training, and the practical use of the pupil's faculties. Great latitude is allowed to School Authorities to adjust the education to local circumstances and requirements, so long as it is directed towards the production of trained citizens. Conscientious religious convictions are rigidly observed.

Elementary and secondary education was co-ordinated under the Act of 1902 ; and through the County Councils created the Secondary School Authority upon which were representatives of the towns nominated by their Councils.

The Herefordshire County Council through its Secondary Education Enquiry Committee reported on Saturday, August 15th, 1903, that there was no Boys' School in Hereford adequate to meet all the regulations and requirements of this Act. So steps were taken to provide one. After careful and exhaustive enquiries, the Hereford Secondary Schools Committee submitted the following recommendations on the 30th June, 1906.

" Your Committee have considered the question of providing secondary school education in the County of Hereford and are of opinion :—

That it is desirable to provide a secondary day school for 150 boys in the City of Hereford, the school to be centrally situated, adequately staffed, and provided with laboratories, workshops, and such other accessories as may be necessary for imparting a thoroughly sound, modern and practical education to the pupils, and so arranged as to be available for evening continuation school work, agricultural classes, educational lectures, etc. ; but that it is not desirable to make any provision for boarders, inasmuch as, in the event of the school being erected, any pupils who may wish to board in Hereford may be accommodated in Lodging Houses approved by the Management Committee of the School."

Five years later (1911) plans were submitted by Mr. G. H. Jack, C E., County Surveyor, and finally approved, and the tender of Messrs. Wilks and Son to build the School for £7,735 was accepted. Add to this the furnishings, and the cost of the land, and the amount will be close upon £10,000. The provisions of this school will fill a long felt want in the city, as it will provide facilities for giving 150 Boys a first class education.

The position of the school is all that could be desired, being only 500 yards from the centre of the City, at the junction of Widemarsh Street and Blackfriars Street.

The Buildings have the following accommodation :—

Basement.—Heating Chamber and Caretakers' Stores.

Ground Floor.—Assembly Hall, 6 Class-rooms, Cloak-rooms, Masters' rooms, Lavatories and Cycle stores.

First Floor.—A Lecture room and rooms for the teaching of Science and Art ; also a Dining room for the accommodation of the Boys who may come from a distance.

The buildings are light, and specially well ventilated, and embody all the latest improvements in school design and construction.

The materials are Hampton Park Bricks with Bath stone dressings and slated roof. The floors are of pitch-pine blocks and granolithic paving.

The School fee has been fixed at £6 per annum, and 5/- towards the Sports Fund.

Mr. A. Rodway Allen, M.A., Cantab, B.A., B.Sc., London, has been appointed the Head Master.

At the present moment negotiations are in active operation for the establishment of a Secondary School for Girls, evidence that Hereford is one of the most progressive cities of the Midlands, and is prepared to make great sacrifices for the sake of the rising generation.



CORN EXCHANGE AND KEMBLE THEATRE. ERECTED 1857.

HEREFORD CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

This is the youngest, and in some respects, one of the most progressive, of our local Societies. It was established at a meeting held in the Town Hall in May, 1909, presided over by the then Mayor, E. F. Bulmer, Esq., when Mr. Loch, the Secretary of the London C. O. S. explained its nature, scope, and aims. Undoubtedly, its ideals are lofty and praiseworthy. It claims to combat the evils of poverty with common sense, and is the declared foe of indiscriminate almsgiving, particularly to the confirmed vagrant. As far as possible, it seeks to allay those spasmodic outbreaks of charity, of the soup and blanket order; and its officers are supposed to discriminate between "the whine of the beggar and the cry of honest poverty." It uses its influence to prevent the overlapping of charitable agencies, and considers each case on its own merits, with a view of rendering, not casual, but permanent help. In its first report, ending June 30th, 1911, the Society claims to have discovered (1) that there are real deserving poor people who stand in need of help in the city, (2) that there are a few worthless families, living almost entirely by begging, (3) that the needs of the former could easily be met, if the latter were not assisted to carry out their nefarious practices. The balance sheet represents receipts £161; expenditure in special relief cases. £61; office expenses £57. The Society exists, not mainly for the relief of poverty, but to advise those needing help. Some of the best people in the city are its patrons and supporters.

THE CORN EXCHANGE AND NEW KEMBLE THEATRE.

In the centre of the city, and near the centre of Broad Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares, stands what is known, on Wednesdays, as the Corn Exchange, and on every other day of the week, as the Kemble Theatre.

It is surprising, how quickly the "Kemble" has jumped into popular favour; and how completely it has captivated the imagination of the people owing to its association with

the members of a local family who once adorned the English stage. Roger Kemble was born in Hereford in 1721; and his famous daughter, Sarah, became Mrs. Siddons. As a tragedian, she has probably never been excelled; her stature and perfect symmetry added grace and dignity to her melodious voice. Wherever she appeared, her personality was recognised and felt. Even in private life, she could not forget her vocation, so completely did it possess her. His-
trionic art paid obeisance to her genius as the "incomparable Sarah." At the early age of 17, in company with her father and mother, she took a part, in the Old Theatre, the site of the present one, in the play entitled, "Beaux Stratagem." So it was indeed a fitting and proper compliment, to associate the New Theatre with the celebrated Kemble family.

The Corn Exchange was built in 1857, and was entered by a flight of steps. It consisted of four square walls, lighted by a window in the West, and several windows from the roof with no stage or platform, and only one entrance and exit. A sum of money, about £2,000 (as shewn on a list in the Exchange) was subscribed for the purchase of the site on which the building now stands. A further sum of £2,000 was raised by ten Debentures of £200 each. So the total cost was about £4,500. The property was then conveyed by a Trust Deed, dated June 1859; and the management vested in Trustees and a Committee to whom were delegated powers to deal with it to the best of their ability, on the express condition that the building should be for ever maintained, as a Farmers' Toll Free Corn Exchange. All Debentures, or charges were to be first paid off; and future profits, if any, were to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture in the city and county of Hereford. Any difficulty that might arise in the interpretation of the various clauses of the Trust were to be referred to the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales; and their decision was final.

A greater realization of the foundation principles of this city institution, may help us to appreciate more fully the

inestimable boon which its development has conferred upon the community—a development made possible through the foresight and wisdom of the original Trustees. Its main purpose was first to serve the Farmers on Market Days; and the general public on all the other days of the week.

The Corn Exchange Trust has been singularly fortunate in its Honorary Secretaries. Each one gave of his best. Mr. H. S. Duggan, chemist, was the first, and during his term of office, raised the munificent sum of £2,000 for the purchase of the site of the Old Theatre; and a further sum of £2,500 was raised by debentures, to cover the cost of the building. His name appears on the trust deed, as a member of the committee of Management. The present Trustees are the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir James Rankin, Bart., Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, Bart., and J. S. Arkwright, Esq.

Mr. Duggan was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Chave, who purchased his business; and mainly through his careful management the Trustees paid off in 1885, the whole of the Debenture Shares, which amounted to £2,000. Truly, a miracle of finance. With the removal of the debt upon the property, efforts were made to assist the various benevolent objects connected with local Agriculture; and from 1885 to 1909, they were assisted to the extent of £2,100. To Mr. Duggan and his committee is the credit of purchasing the site, and erecting upon it the Corn Exchange; and to Mr. Chave and his committee belong the honour of freeing it from debt. Both prepared the way for a still greater reform.

On the retirement of Mr. Chave from business, in 1879, owing to impaired health, Mr. J. J. Jackson, his successor, was elected a member of the Board, and also acted as joint Secretary with Mr. Chave until his death, when he was appointed sole Hon. Secretary. So it may be said that he shared with his colleague, the satisfaction of extinguishing the mortgage.

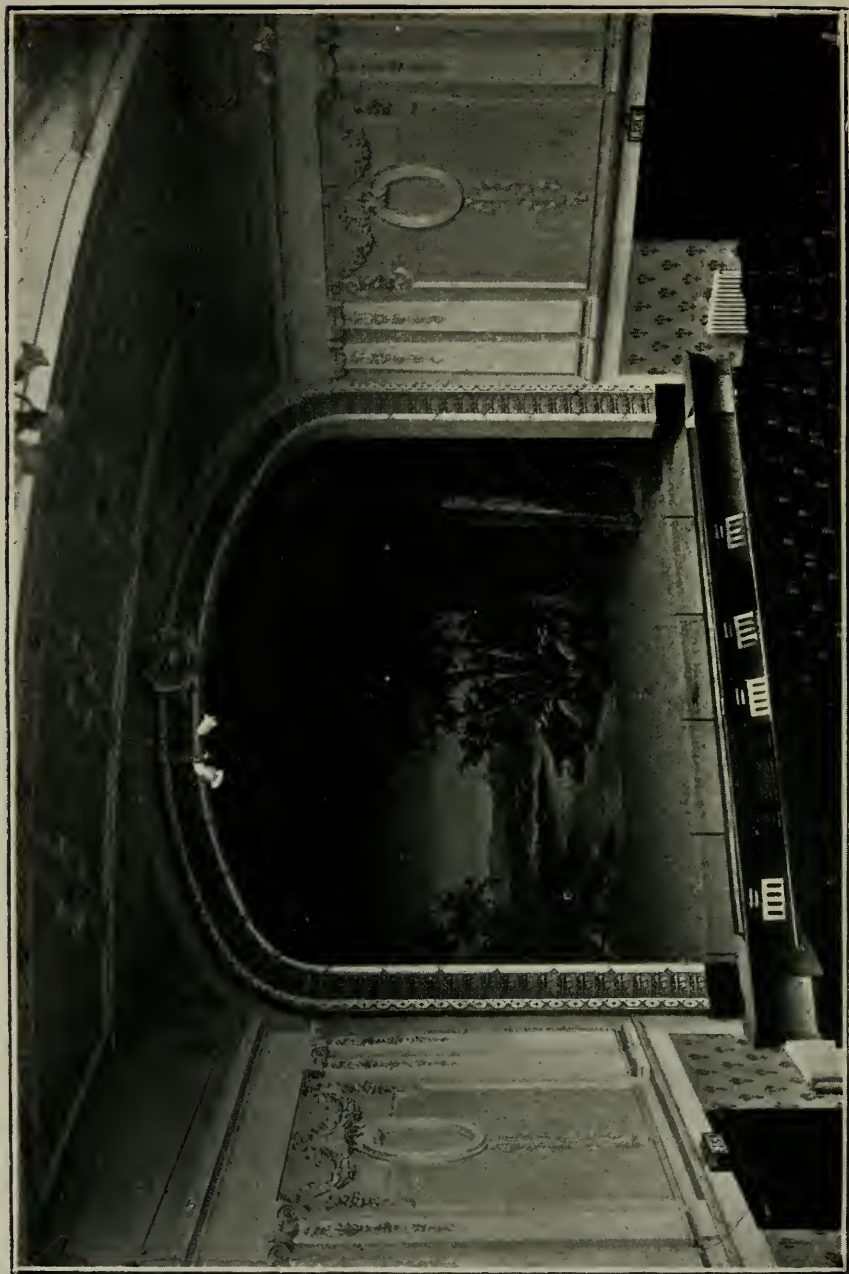
In 1908, a valuable piece of property at the back of the Corn Exchange, in Aubrey Street, came into the Market,

which was eventually bought for £1,000 and paid for out of the profits of the Trust. At this point in the history of the Corn Exchange, Mr. J. J. Jackson dreamed a dream of reconstruction, which by its very boldness, commanded attention. It was nothing less than the building of a model Theatre, with all the latest additions and improvements which science and art could suggest ; thus adding one more attraction to the many attractions of this ancient and progressive city. It is unnecessary to mention the innumerable difficulties which were met and surmounted before Mr. Jackson's ideal was actualized. Suffice it to say that we have to-day a combined Corn Exchange, Theatre, and Public Hall, second to none in the provinces for solidity of construction, beauty of design, and general comfort. All who have seen it, regard it as one of the greatest acquisitions to the city, and which has been secured without an appeal for subscriptions. Upwards of 50 Guarantors, City and County gentlemen, are responsible to the Trustees for the next 10 years, for the payment of the interest on the Mortgage should the profits not be sufficient. A call, however, is very improbable.

The Committee of the Kemble Theatre Extension Scheme on its completion, passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself :—

“ A very hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. J. Jackson for the energy, great ability, and forethought he has displayed, in the carrying out of the scheme of addition of the Kemble Theatre to the Corn Exchange. He has thoroughly worked out every detail, and spared himself neither time nor expense. The Committee feel that the thanks, not only of themselves, but of the County generally, more especially the City, are due to Mr. Jackson for being the promoter and master hand of one of the best, and most up-to-date buildings in the County.

The extension of the building has not only made the Corn Exchange more comfortable for the Corn Dealers, whose business is in no way interfered with ; but has by the



KEMBLE THEATRE, INTERIOR. 1912.

addition of the Theatre, given pleasure and amusement to thousands; and will no doubt also prove a source of increased revenue to the funds of the Institution for the benefit of Agriculture."

The above resolution was signed by HENRY W. TAYLOR, *Chairman*; WM. M. HAYWOOD, *Vice-Chairman*.

Subjoined is the barest outline of the alterations and additions, which practically amount to a new building. Of course, the stage, with all its accessories, is quite new.

The exterior remains much the same as it was, except that the steps leading into the building have been removed, the entrance made level with the street, and largely extended, with an office to the left, and an easy staircase leading up to the balcony, which is constructed of steel and fire-proof concrete.

The interior has undergone a complete transformation; not a vestige of the old remains, except the outer walls, and the exterior of the roof. The floor is new and sloped, thus allowing a full view of the stage from every part of the Theatre. The balcony is new, so are the decorations on the walls, and the seats, which will accommodate 1,000 people. The auditorium itself is 86 feet long, and 45 feet wide. The stage, with its massive exterior walls, rising to a height of 70 feet, is 45 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and 45 feet high. The building is lighted from the roof and sliding shutters provided. Undoubtedly, the Kemble is one of the finest types of building of its kind in the provinces; and is fitted up with every appliance which science, human foresight, and money could supply. Safety, and not expense, has been the watchword of the Trustees. Art has lent her genius in supplying us with beautiful scenic views of a local and historic character. The prevailing colours in the decorations are gold and pinks, etched up with greens and reds; the wall panels being treated with floral designs, finished with stripes which tend to give the Theatre a lofty appearance. The panels and pillars are florally treated and festooned; the former being rose pink; and the colour-

ing harmonises in suitable gradations of tone. In the higher lights the proscenium front is etched up on gold backgrounds, which have a charming effect against the red curtain. A mahogany dado round the interior gives strength to the scheme. A conventional "Adam" design fronts the balcony; the "trusses" being treated with gold and pink; while the ceiling and new light shutters are painted cream. The building is heated throughout by hot-water radiators, and lighted by electricity. The exits are numerous, and easy of access and the precautions against fire, ample and satisfactory. Under the stage and pit is a spacious basement which can be used for various purposes.

The Theatre was opened on Thursday and Friday February 2nd and 3rd, 1911, under the auspices of Lady Evelyn Cotterell, when a piece entitled, "The Pantomime Rehearsal" was given by Amateur Theatricals, in aid of the Herefordshire General Hospital, which benefited to the extent of £100. An excellent beginning to a building which is now dedicated to the advancement of what is pure in literature, elevating in art, inspiring in morals, and innocent in amusement. The measure of its future success depends entirely upon the support of the general public for whose benefit it was built, and in whose interests it is now carried on.

We have hastily travelled over the centuries of the mouldering past; and perhaps we may have learned something of the lives of our forefathers, and of the spirit of their terrestrial existence. At any rate, we have seen, as through a glass darkly, the rise, growth, and development of one of the oldest cities in the United Kingdom, through its ancient customs, and Charters; and in later years, through its Acts of Parliament. A thousand years may be deemed a long period; but it counts as no more than an episode in the progress of the city. It took that length of time for Hereford to fit herself to play her rightful part in the harmony of English National Life. The freemen and citizens of Hereford are proud of its beginnings; prouder still of its ancient customs, and the liberties, privileges, and exemptions they

conferred ; and proudest of all of the eminent position she occupies to-day as the foremost agricultural city of the West Midlands. And it doth not yet appear what it will ultimately become when the thoughts and visions of our local prophets and reformers become actualized. A foretaste we see in the Garden City. The need of the hour is men, touched with the feeling of compassion, who will combine to improve the wage earning power of the working classes, and the general conditions under which they live.

High hopes and aims will oft inspire
In others' hearts a wise desire
To strive, and striving, never cease
To bring about our city's peace.
There is no task can be too great
To build a human, happy place,
Courage, my comrades, do not fail,
Justice and honour must prevail.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

- A.D.
676. Foundation of the Diocese of Hereford, as given by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A.
676. Hereford first received its present name.
751. Mercian supremacy destroyed.
764. Offa's Dyke in course of construction.
779. Mercian supremacy regained by Offa.
789. First invasion of Mercia by the Danes.
792. Murder of Ethelbert at the Court of Offa, Sutton.
825. A noble Church of stone was erected in honour of St. Ethelbert on the site of the present Cathedral.
827. Mercia as a kingdom ended.
834. Second invasion by the Danes.
893. St. Ethelbert's Well supposed to have sprung up when the body of St. Ethelbert rested here during removal from Sutton to the Cathedral.
937. Athelstan crowned King.
939. King Athelstan agreed to accept at Hereford an annual tribute from the Welsh as a sign of their submission.
939. Athelstan built the first City Wall.
979. Third invasion by the Danes.
1030. A new Cathedral was built by Athelstan, the last of the Saxon Bishops, on the site of the old one.
1055. Cathedral burnt down by Griffin, Prince of Wales.
1067. Hereford Castle built on the West side of Castle Green.
1069. William Fitzosbern, appointed first Earl of Hereford.
1079. Commencement of the building of the present Cathedral by Bishop de Loraine, which probably included the Triforium of the Choir and South Transept.
1085. Foundation of St. Peter's Church.
1086. The Herefordshire Domesday Book completed.

- A.D.
1110. First dedication of a part of the present Cathedral by Bishop de Loraine.
1154. Hereford Ancient Customs sanctioned by Royal Charter. Original Charter lost.
1189. Hereford first made a Corporate town, grant of Fee Farm.
1215. Bishop of Hereford took a part in securing Magna Charta.
1215. Hereford Merchant Guild established.
1220. Completion of Lady Chapel with a lofty crypt beneath.
1227. Hereford Charter of Henry III.
1230. St. Ethelbert's Hospital founded.
1232. St. Katherine's Hospital at Ledbury vested in the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
1249. Foundation of All Saints' Church.
1250. Refectory Hall of the Bishop's Palace erected.
1260. North Transept of Cathedral rebuilt by Bishop Aquablanca.
1263. Bishop's Palace attacked by the Barons and the King and his son Edward taken prisoners. Son escaped by strategy.
1276. Black Friars Cross erected.
1276. City Coroner first elected.
1279. Hereford first sent two Members to Parliament.
1283. Vychan made a final attempt to re-conquer Wales; failed and was hanged in Hereford.
1284. Hereford Customs granted to Cardiff.
1287. Central Tower of Cathedral rebuilt on Norman piers, to also the North-East Transept, the Aisles of the Nave, and the West Tower.
- 1350.
1290. St. Giles' Hospital founded and Chapel built.
1295. First recorded two Members of the City—Godnave and Lytfot.
1305. Seym and Prude, M.P.'s.
1306. Rd. de Orleton and Seym elected M.P.'s.
1306. Members of Parliament annually elected.
1307. Hereford Charter of Edward II.
1309. Hamelyn and de Barewe, M.P.'s.
1311. Monyword and Seym, M.P.'s.

A.D.

1313. Hamond and Thurgrym, M.P.'s.
1325. St. Martin's Church consecrated by Bishop Orleton.
1326. Queen Isabella resided in Hereford for some weeks.
1340. Gunpowder first used in battle.
1349. Black Death reached Hereford. Shrine of St. Thomas de Cantelupe carried in procession through the streets.
1350. Bishop Stanbury's Chapel built.
1360. John de Stretton and Wm. Fourbour, M.P.'s.
1362. Second visit of Black Death when the White Cross was probably erected. No cross on original construction.
1381. Hereford Cathedral School founded.
1383. Charter of Richard II., which changed Bailiff's office to that of Mayor.
1389. Cathedral Close first used as a Cemetery by Royal license, and the gates locked after curfew.
1395. Assize of Beer, Wine and Bread, granted by Charter to Dean and Chapter.
1399. Charter of Henry IV.
1399. Nasse and Briton, M.P.'s.
1399. English Monarchy first became absolute Monarchy in Richard II.'s reign.
1407. King Henry IV. entered Hereford on his way to Wales.
1427. William Cornewaylle and R. Wythe, M.P.'s.
1450. Wye Bridge first built of stone with its six arches.
1463. Charter of Edward IV.
1469. Musical Charter of Edward IV.
1486. Customs of Hereford copied, by John Chippenham, Mayor.
1491. P. Glow and Wm. Clarke, M.P.'s.
1492. Audley Chantry Chapel erected.
1503. List of pageants on Corpus Christi Day preserved in Cathedral Library.
1505. Right of County to be assessed separate from City granted by Henry VII
1509. Cider Tree culture first introduced.
1516. Handsome porch on North of Nave built by Bishop Booth.
1519. Law passed that only freemen can be elected M.P.'s.

- A.D.
1526. Destruction of Cloth Mills on the Wye, by order of Henry VIII.
1527. Booth Hall used as a prison for freemen who could not find security.
1536. Hereford received its present form when lands of the lords marchers were made into shires.
1543. Common Council's proceedings preserved up to 1589.
1547. Demolition of the Bishop's prison at the Palace by Bishop Scory.
1549. Corpus Christi procession abolished.
1550. Title of Viscount Hereford granted to the Devereux family.
1558. Duberton and Gybbes, M.P.'s.
1569. Charter granted to Corvisors.
1572. Charter granted to Clothworkers.
1572. Charter granted to Mercers.
1576. Privy Council directed the Mayor of Hereford to see that no one was elected Mayor who was not a Protestant.
1583. Queen Elizabeth endowed Cathedral School.
1592. Charter granted to Butchers.
1593. Charter granted to Tanners.
1597. Charter of Elizabeth. Additional Municipal privileges granted.
1598. Charter granted to Tailors.
1598. Charter granted to Weavers.
1600. All the Members of the T.C. were loyal to the ancient Faith.
1600. Trinity Hospital founded in Commercial Street.
1601. William's Hospital founded.
1601. Charter granted to Bakers.
1603. Act of Parliament passed to prevent adulteration of hops
1604. Charter granted to Goldsmiths.
1614. Coningsby's Hospital founded.
1619. Charter of James I. with names of those who shall constitute the Common Council.
1620. Wealthy Romanists fined £20 per month for not joining the Church of England.
1625. Charter granted to Glovers.

- A.D.
1630. Mrs. Price's Hospital, Berrington Street, Hereford, founded.
1630. Mr. William Price's Hospital in White Cross Road founded.
1632. The first Missioner appointed to the Hereford R.C. Church, after "the great pillage."
1640. Weaver and Seaborne, M.P.'s.
1641. Weaver's Hospital founded, Bewell Street.
1642. Lord Stamford entered Hereford, Sept. 30th. without opposition, and resided at the Palace till December 14th.
1643. Hereford besieged in April by Parliamentary forces, and surrendered to Sir Wm. Waller.
1645. Hereford re-occupied by Royalist Forces. Lord Levin surrounded it and left in a hurry.
1645. Cathedral, Chapter House, and Palace damaged by Parliamentarians.
1645. St. Owen's Church destroyed by Parliamentarians.
1645. St. Martin's Church over Wye Bridge destroyed by Parliamentarians.
1645. Col. Birch purchased Castle Green.
1646. Citizens complain to the Speaker of the House of Commons of the exactions of the Parliamentary troops in Hereford.
1647. Castle sold to County Members.
1650. Hereford Castle demolished.
1650. Nell Gwynn born.
1662. Eviction of Dr. Primrose from the living of All Saints.
1662. Foundation of the Eign Brook Congregational Church.
1679. Harford and Paul Foley, M.P.'s
1679. Father Kemble hanged on Widemarsh Common, at the age of eighty.
1680. Lord Scudamore's Endowed Schools founded.
1682. Charter of Charles II. granted.
1684. Charter of Charles II. recalled.
1686. Cost of Cathedral Organ given by King Charles II., and built after his death.
1690. Charter of William and Mary.
1695. Symond's Hospital founded.

- A.D.
1696. Charter granted to Haberdashers.
1697. Charter granted to Joiners.
1897. Charter of William. Defines Constitution of Common Council.
1698. Brydge and Foley, M.P.'s.
1699. Charter of William III.
1710. Blue Coat School founded.
1710. Herefordshire Society established in London for the purpose of apprenticing boys born of Herefordshire parents.
1713. *Hereford Journal* established.
1716. David Garrick born at the Raven Inn, Widemarsh Street.
1724. Three Choirs Festival Established.
1734. T. Foley, jun., and Sir J. Morgan, Bart., M.P.'s.
1754. Scudamore and Symons, M.P.'s.
1757. Population 5,592.
1760. First Theatre erected in Broad Street.
1762. Hereford Palladian Lodge of Free Masons established.
1763. Mansion House conveyed to the Corporation on trust, the rent to pay for a Chaplain to prisoners in our jails, by W. Brydges, Esq.
1770. St. Giles' Cottage Hospital rebuilt.
1770. Six Welshmen executed at Gallows Tump.
1770. Herefordshire General Hospital founded by Dr. Talbot.
1771. Cathedral Close Gates changed to turnstiles.
1774. Lamp Act adopted.
1774. Widemarsh Common declared Corporation property.
1776. County Jail commenced to be erected. Cost £18,646.
1778. Portico on Castle Green erected.
1785. Population of Hereford 5,638.
1786. Fall of Western Tower of Cathedral.
1789. Herefordshire Agricultural Society established.
1790. Wooden Spire on Tower of Cathedral taken down.
1790. St. Peter's Sunday School established.
1790. City Arms Hotel erected by the late Duke of Norfolk, as a town house.
1791. Act of Parliament passed for cutting a Canal.
1791. Burials in the Cathedral Close discontinued.

A.D.

1795. Mansion House sold by the Corporation to John Sherburn, Esq., for £1,514, and stock bought to that amount, the interest to pay the Jail Chaplain.
1796. First Reading Society established.
1798. Widemarsh Gate and Byester's Gate removed.
1798. County Jail first opened to prisoners.
1800. County Prison on Castle Green converted into a dwelling house.
1801. Shelley's Cottage Hospital rebuilt.
1801. Population of Hereford 6,828. The first census.
1801. City Lunatic Asylum first erected on site near the Hospital.
1801. Lingen's Hospital Cottages built.
1802. Lord Nelson admitted to the freedom of Hereford.
1803. Corps of Herefordshire Volunteers raised.
1804. Cathedral School removed to its present site.
1804. Consecration and Presentation of Colours to 1st Herefordshire Regiment.
1804. No. 1, High Town erected, and street at that corner widened.
1805. The five-storey house at 2, Widemarsh Street erected, Nos. now 151—2.
1805. St. Ethelbert's Hospital Cottages, rebuilt in Castle St.
1809. An Act of Parliament passed for making a towing path for horses on one side of the Wye.
1809. Lord Nelson's monument erected on Castle Green.
1810. New Poultry Market first erected.
1811. Population of Hereford, 7,306.
1814. Night Watchmen to call the half-hours first instituted.
1815. Shire Hall erected.
1815. Hereford Benevolent Society founded.
1816. Penny Savings Bank established by Mr. Fallows.
1817. The first Assize Court held.
1817. Permanent Library in St. John's Street established.
1819. Judges' House purchased in the High Town.
1821. Population of Hereford 9,076.
1821. Public Billiard Room opened in Church Street, on premises now used as an Infants' School.
1824. *Hereford Independent* first published.

1825. Great heat and drought.
1825. Horticultural Society established.
1825. Trinity Hospital cottages in Commercial Street rebuilt.
1826. Number of Freemen in Hereford 888.
1826. Wye Bridge widened and a new pavement for foot-passengers made.
1826. King Street Friends' Meeting House erected. First Meeting House in Friars Street.
1826. Three local Banks stopped payment.
1826. Parliament granted an Act to make a railroad to Ponttrilas.
1829. Opening of the present Wesleyan Chapel.
1829. Congregational Church re-built.
1831. Population of Hereford 10,282.
1832. Hereford voters numbered 920.
1832. *Hereford Times* established.
1832. E. B. Clive and R. Biddulph (W.), M.P.'s.
1832. Visit of Princess Victoria, late Queen, in company with her mother, Duchess of Kent.
1832. Death of Rev. H. Gibbs, Vicar of St. Peter's. A brilliant preacher.
1834. Friends' Burial Ground in King Street opened.
1835. Municipal Reform Act passed reducing the number of Aldermen and Councillors to 24.
1835. First Roman Catholic School established in Hereford.
1836. Hereford Dispensary established.
1836. Charter of William IV. Established Quarter Sessions.
1836. Police Force established.
1836. Hereford Cricket Club first established.
1836. Adoption of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.
1837. First Baptist Chapel now used as a Schoolroom erected.
1837. Hereford Philosophic, Antiquarian, and Literary Society established.
1837. *Hereford County Press* first published. Price, 4½d.
1837. Foundation Stone of the Roman Catholic Church laid.
1838. Ancient Crozier, Episcopal Ring and Seal stolen from Cathedral Library. £30 reward offered for recovery.
1838. Act of Parliament passed which took away the Bishop's privileges in connection with the fairs.

- A.D.
1838. Hereford Choral Society Established.
1838. First Primitive Methodist Chapel opened for service.
1839. Hereford Church Building Society established.
1839. Opening of St. Peter's Day and Sunday School.
1839. Ancient Order of Oddfellows founded.
1839. Union Workhouse built.
1839. Opening of the R.C. Church by the Bishop of Riga.
1840. Mr. F. L. Bodenham first elected Mayor. A great Citizen.
1840. Primitive Methodists in Hereford recognised as a Circuit.
1841. Hereford Society for Aiding the Industrious founded by the Rev. John Venn.
1841. Foundation Stone of the present St. Nicholas' Church laid.
1841. Population of Hereford 10,921.
1842. City gaol built. Now disused.
1843. Tower and Cathedral restored at a cost of £27,000, by Dean Merewether.
1843. Hereford Musical Festival held in All Saints' Church.
1844. Old City Prison in Commercial Square demolished.
1844. Theological discussion between Rev. John Venn and Rev. James Waterworth, R.C.
1846. Fire Escape first provided.
1846. Commercial Square created.
1847. Hereford old P.O. (two doors nearer the Cathedral) opened.
1849. Lazarus Hospital founded.
1849. Fire Brigade established.
1851. Woolhope Naturalists Field Club established. Motto :
" Hope on, hope ever."
1851. Population of Hereford 12,128.
1851. Scudamore Schools first erected.
1852. Ald. Anthony first elected Mayor.
1852. Sir R. Price and H. M. Clifford (L), M.P.'s.
1853. Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway opened.
1853. Newport and Hereford Railway opened.
1853. All Saints Church re-pewed ; two galleries taken down.
1853. First Iron Bridge over the Wye erected at Hunderton.

- A.D.
1853. Hereford Washing Baths established by Industrious Aid Society.
1854. Hereford Improvement Act received.
1854. Main Sewers constructed.
1855. Barr's Court Station first erected, at a cost of £32,000. Tudor design.
1855. Re-naming of the Streets of Hereford.
1856. Bishop Hampden gave 8 acres of land for burial purposes to the various parishes of Hereford.
1856. Reservoir and Water Supply Works completed.
1856. Municipal Stock Market opened. Covered an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
1856. Mr. Wm. George elected Mayor.
1857. Corn Exchanged erected at a cost of £4,000 by public subscription.
1857. Further restoration of the Cathedral at a cost of £17,000, by Dean Dawes.
1857. Holmer Mixed School founded.
1857. Front Part of the Green Dragon erected.
1857. Assembly Rooms attached to Green Dragon built.
1857. Court Maiden 2848, Ancient Order of Foresters, established.
1857. Ald. F. L. Bodenham elected Mayor for the second time.
1857. Hereford Quoit Club first established.
1858. Mr. E. Abley elected Mayor. A notable Nonconformist.
1858. *Hereford Times* offices erected.
1859. St. Martin's School opened. Cost £1,100.
1859. Mr. B. Lloyd elected Mayor.
1859. Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers formed.
1860. Butter, Meat and Poultry Markets opened.
1860. Mr. T. Cam elected Mayor.
1860. Ladies' College in Widemarsh Street established.
1861. Mr. H. C. Beddoe first entered the Town Council.
1861. Population of Hereford 15,585.
1861. Mayor Cam abolished Sunday Wine Luncheons after a Church parade.
1861. First Hospital Sunday Collection produced £681.
1861. Mr. Joseph Carless elected Mayor.

A.D.

1861. Hereford City Mission established by the late Rev. J. Venn.
1861. Old Town Hall in the High Town demolished.
1861. Mayor and Corporation attended the Triennial Musical Festival for the first time.
1862. Second Hospital Sunday Collection produced £531.
1862. Ald. Jay elected Mayor.
1863. Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached in the Butter Market.
1863. Cathedral re-opened by the Bishop of Oxford after being closed for 20 years for alterations.
1863. Y.M.C.A. first established in St. Peter's Schoolroom.
1863. Mr. Evan Pateshall elected Mayor.
1863. Johnson's Almshouses near City Jail rebuilt.
1863. Earthquake, October 6th, felt in the City.
1864. The Canonry, end of Broad Street, erected by Canon Musgrave.
1864. Mr. Cam re-elected Mayor.
1864. Royal Sturgeon caught in Wye; 8ft. long, 4ft. in circumference. Caught by James Posten.
1864. Opening of Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway.
1864. Shire Hall enlarged at East End by subscription.
1864. Statue of Sir G. C. Lewis erected opposite Shire Hall.
1865. Mr. John Bosley elected Mayor.
1865. First visit of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show.
1866. Public Slaughter House opened at a cost of £5,764.
1866. Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd., founded.
1866. Railway Bridge at Eign erected.
1866. The first unopposed Conservative entered the Town Council under the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.
1866. Mr. J. F. Symonds elected Mayor.
1867. Tupsley School founded.
1867. Mr. J. Gwynne James first elected Mayor.
1868. The Hereford City Nursing Society first established.
1868. Death of Mr. Richard Johnson, Town Clerk for 36 years.
1868. St. John's School founded.
1868. Dr. Atlay enthroned as Bishop.

- A.D.
1868. Notable City Parliamentary election of Messrs. Clive and Wyllie. Wyllie afterwards unseated.
1868. Numbers of Voters on the City list 2,488.
1868. St. Paul's Church, Tupsley, opened for public worship.
1868. Mr. Fred Bodenham appointed Clerk of the Peace.
1868. Mr. Joseph Carless elected Town Clerk.
1868. The Deanery restored and partly rebuilt.
1868. Ald. Charles Anthony re-elected Mayor.
1869. Opening of St. James' Church.
1869. Ald. C. Anthony re-elected Mayor for the sixth and last time.
1870. Mr. T. Llanwarne elected Mayor.
1870. Turnpike Gates of the City taken down.
1870. Resignation of Rev. John Venn as Vicar of St Peter's.
1870. All Saints' School built.
1871. Rateable value of Hereford £70,500.
1871. Councillor E. E. Bosley first elected Mayor.
1871. Population of Hereford 18,347.
1871. Free Library Committee formed.
1871. Herefordshire Club in Broad Street opened. Site of Half Moon.
1871. The original Museum in High Street migrated to the Castle Green, and afterwards found a habitation in the Free Library.
1871. Arbuthnot (C) elected M.P. for the City.
1871. Hereford Public Swimming Bath, Kyrle Street, established by Industrious Aid Society.
1872. Hereford Rowing Club established. Winners of a large number of valuable prizes.
1872. Rev. Canon Dolman accepted charge of the R.C. Church.
1872. Hereford Quoit Club re-established at the "Plough" Inn.
1872. Parsonage House of St. Peter's erected.
1872. Purchase of the Old Gas Works for £53,225 on 30 years' loan.
1872. Mr. E. E. Bolsey re-elected Mayor.
1873. Foundation Stone of Free Library laid by Mayor Bosley.

- A.D.
 1873. Present Congregational Church erected at a cost of
 £3,000.
 1873. County Magistrates leased the Castle Green to the
 Town Council for 200 years at £1 per annum.
 1873. Mr. E. E. Bosley re-elected Mayor.
 1874. Number of voters on the list 2,788.
 1874. Working Boys' Home founded by Mr. Levason.
 1874. First Municipal Election Petition tried.
 1874. Holmer present schools rebuilt.
 1874. Opening of Free Library, the gift of Mr., now Sir James
 Rankin, Bart.
 1874. Mr. Orlando Shellard first elected Mayor.
 1874. Pateshall (C) and Clive (L) elected M.P.'s for the City.
 1874. First report of the Medical officer of Health.
 1875. Restoration of the Church and Chancel of St. Peter's.
 1875. Establishment of the R.C. Orphanage, Berrington
 Street.
 1875. Mr. Philip Ralph, Mayor.
 1875. Hereford City and County Benefit Building Society
 formed.
 1875. Public Health Act adopted.
 1876. Cattle Plague Committee formed.
 1876. Second visit of the Bath and West of England Agricul-
 tural Show.
 1877. New buildings of the Working Boys' Home opened by
 Mr., now Sir J. Rankin, Bart.
 1877. Mr. W. S. Stallard elected Mayor.
 1877. Visit of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great
 Britain and Ireland.
 1877. The Colorado Beetle scare.
 1877. Nil Desperandum Football Club established.
 1878. Hereford Herd Book Society Incorporated.
 1878. First Debating Society established Mr. J. R. Symonds,
 Chairman, Dr. Bull, President.
 1878. St. Martin's Home founded.
 1878. Death of Dr. Lingen, a beloved physician.
 1878. Arbuthnot (C) elected M.P. for the City.
 1878. Mr. J. H. Knight elected Mayor.
 1879. Wesleyan Holmer Chapel opened.

- A.D.
1879. Mr. J. T. Owen Fowler elected Mayor.
1880. Kerry Arms Hotel converted into a Coffee Palace.
Did not pay.
1880. County College erected. Now used as a Training College.
1880. Pulley and Reid (L) elected M.P.'s for the City.
1880. Present Baptist Church erected.
1880. Death of Mr. George Clive, M.P.
1880. Mr. T. Maund elected Mayor.
1880. Mr. Horth appointed Master of the Working Boys' Home
1880. Star Bowkett Building Societies founded. £76,000 advanced on land and buildings in 21 years.
1881. Hereford Dispensary building erected.
1881. January Snowstorm. One of the greatest on record.
1881. Tupsley Estate bought by the Corporation for £12,000.
1881. Population of Hereford 19,821.
1881. Present P.O. erected and opened.
1881. Old Gas Works closed.
1881. Mr. T. Llanwarne re-elected Mayor.
1882. Hereford Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital first established in Commercial Street.
1882. Water Tower erected at a cost of £7,725.
1882. Old House in High Town restored.
1882. Ald. Cam presented a Silver Cup to the Corporation.
1882. Death of Mr. T. Curley, a great Engineer.
1882. Castle Pool and adjoining property purchased by the Town Council.
1882. A handsome hammer, made of oak from one of the beams in the old Town Hall, presented to the Town Council.
1882. Col. Scobie elected Mayor at the age of 30.
1883. Old Gas Works sold for £2,300.
1883. Sergt. F. Richardson elected Chief Constable.
1883. Mr. H. Rogers elected Mayor.
1883. Friends' First Day Adult School for Men established.
1883. Taunton Sewage Scheme adopted.
1884. First series of Oxford Extension Lectures.
1884. Mayor officially entertained Sunday School Teachers of Hereford at Shire Hall.

- A.D.
1884. Mr J H. Morley elected Mayor.
1884. Hereford Conservative Club established.
1884. Hereford Conservative Club Freehold Co. formed to give the Club a home.
1885. General Election. Mr. Jos. Pulley returned for the City.
1885. Accepted tender of Mr. Moss to construct Sewage Works.
1885. Mr. Charles Anthony, the founder of "Modern Hereford," died.
1885. Hereford lost one Member through distribution of seats. Mr. Joseph Pulley re-elected.
1885. St. Peter's Church fully restored at a cost of £4,619.
1885. Opening of Holy Trinity Church.
1885. Death of Dr. Bull, a beloved physician and a great citizen.
1885. Death of Mr. Pateshall, late M.P. for the City.
1885. Hereford Thistle Football Club formed. Jack and Bert Sharp distinguished members.
1885. Dr. Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, gave his first Lecture in the Shire Hall.
1886. Hereford Rowing Club Boat House built.
1886. Mr. J. G. James elected Mayor (Queen's Jubilee year).
1886. Sir Joseph Bailey elected M.P.
1886. Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bell-Ringers established.
1887. Public analyst appointed.
1887. Sanitary inspector appointed.
1887. Victoria or Children's Ward erected in connection with the General Hospital.
1887. Hereford High School for Girls established.
1887. Foresters' Almshouses founded.
1887. Grand Jubilee Festivities in June.
1887. Hereford Old Debating Society dissolved through advent of University Extension Lectures.
1888. Herefordshire Orchestral Society established.
1888. Mr. H. C. Beddoe first elected Mayor.
1888. New County Council created.
1888. Mr. Jos. Carless appointed Registrar of County Court.
1888. High School for Girls opened.

- A.D.
1888. Hereford Photographic Society established.
1888. Hereford City Football Club established. Winners of eleven Cups.
1889. Hereford Eye and Ear Hospital (present building) opened
1889. Mr. Alfred Gurney elected Mayor.
1890. Infectious Disease Notification Act adopted.
1890. Hereford and County Liberal Club Ltd. established by Mr. Edwin Anthony.
1890. Mayor presented address at the Station to the late Duke of Clarence.
1890. Mr. W. Boycott elected Mayor.
1890. Death of Rev. John Venn, M.A., Vicar of S. Peter's.
1890. Opening of the new Sewage Works.
1891. Kyrle Street accepted as a public street.
1891. Cathedral Organ enlarged and rebuilt.
1891. Infectious Disease Prevention Act adopted.
1891. Sad accident on Castle Green. Two children struck dead by the fall of a tree.
1891. Population of Hereford 20,267.
1891. Number of voters on the list 3,065.
1891. Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Mary (now Queen of England) attended the Musical Festival. Mayor Boycott escorted the Princess to the Cathedral from the Deanery. Dr. Sinclair conducted the Three Choirs for the first time.
1891. Mr. W. F. Chave elected Mayor.
1892. MSS. of the Corporation examined and classified by the Historical MS. Commission.
1892. Ald. J. R. Symonds first elected Mayor (November).
1892. Mr. Grenfell (L) elected M.P.
1892. Mr. Humfrys elected President of the Herefordshire Law Society.
1892. Col. Scobie awarded the V.D.
1893. Eign Mill sold. Corporation property.
1893. Mr. Cooke (C) elected M.P. Pulley defeated.
1893. Rev. D. Basil Martin commenced his ministry.
1893. Extinction of Mortgage on Public Library.
1893. Additional Gardens adjoining Victoria Bridge added to the Castle Green.

- A.D.
1893. New Infection Hospital erected at Tupsley.
1893. Gift of £250 from the Industrious Aid Society, to extinguish Free Library Debt.
1893. Mr. E. E. Bosley re-elected Mayor.
1894. The Hon. Rev. James Leigh accepted the deanery of of Hereford.
1894. Mr. W. J. Humfrys elected Mayor for the first time.
1894. Colours of the old Herefordshire Regiment solemnly laid up in the Cathedral.
1894. Hereford Wholesale Fruit Market by Auction established. Meats & Meats, Auctioneers.
1895. Thistle Football Club founded. For some time held the Western League Challenge Cup, the Herefordshire Senior Challenge Cup, and Birmingham Challenge League Shield.
1895. Corporation Address to Bishop Percival on his Enthronement.
1895. Number of voters on the list 3,328.
1895. Hop Warehouse bought for £5,000 by the Corporation.
1895. Mr. Radcliffe Cooke re-elected M.P.
1895. Meadow' Memorial Hall in connection with Working Boys' Home opened.
1895. Mr. A. Gurney elected Mayor.
1896. Guild of Brave Poor Things established.
1896. St. James' Infant School founded.
1896. Appointment of the Rev. C. A. Treherne to the Vicarage of All Saints.
1896. Lifeboat Collection £110.
1896. Herefordshire Earthquake, Dec. 19th. Centre Fownhope. Great damage to chimneys.
1896. Ald. Llanwarne elected Mayor (Diamond Jubilee).
1896. Hereford Swimming Club formed.
1896. Cattle Fair removed from the public streets to the Cattle Market.
1896. Musuem Act 1891 adopted.
1897. Memorial Window to the late Mrs. Philip James unveiled by Lord James at St. Peter's Church.
1897. Opening of St. Peter's Church House.

- A.D.
1897. City's Festivities in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee passed off grandly.
1897. Cathedral Library, the gift of Canon Powell, completed and opened by Archbishop Temple.
1897. Presentation to the Council of a Rose Water Dish and Ewer, by Ald. Llanwarne, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
1897. Mr. Beddoe elected Mayor.
1898. Victoria Bridge opened.
1898. Refuse Destructor in use.
1898. Reading Room for Women opened at Free Library
1898. Baronetcy conferred on Mr. Rankin. the City Steward.
1898. Centenary of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society.
1898. Election of Mr. F. R. James to the Mayoral Chair.
1899. Mr. Humfrys re-elected Mayor.
1899. Electricity Supply Works opened by Mayor Humfrys.
1900. Mr. E. E. Bosley elected Mayor.
1900. Herefordshire 20th Century Benefit and Pension Society founded.
1900. Mr. J. S. Arkwright elected M.P. for the first time, unopposed.
1901. Hereford selected as Headquarters for Y.M.C.A. Divisional Organisation over 16 counties and Isle of Man.
1901. Hereford Herd Book Society amalgamated with the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.
1901. Population of Hereford 21,382.
1901. St. James' Church burnt down.
1901. Camden House purchased for the local branch of the Y.M.C.A.
1901. Foundation Stones of the present Y.W.C.A. laid. Opened same year.
1902. New West Window of Cathedral opened by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg.
1902. Establishment of the "Cresswell" Monthly Penny Hospital Fund.
1902. New Education Act adopted.
1902. Rateable Value of the City £109,521.
1902. Small Pox Hospital opened.

- A.D.
1902. Factory and Workshop Act adopted.
1902. Original Loan of £53,225 on Gas Works discharged.
1902. Bacterial Sewage purification system in use.
1902. Foundation Stone of new Town Hall laid by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg.
1903. Mr. H. C. Beddoe re-elected Mayor.
1903. Branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption formed.
1903. Model Bye Laws, revised and adopted.
1904. Opening of the new Town Hall by Mayor H. C. Beddoe.
1904. Formal agreement signed between Unionists and Liberals, as to the election of future Mayors and Aldermen.
1904. New West Front of the Cathedral dedicated by Archbishop Davidson. Cost £15,560.
1904. Visit of the Automobile Club of Great Britain.
1904. Ald. Charles Witts elected Mayor.
1904. Co-operative and Industrial Society's premises in Widemarsh Street erected.
1904. Incandescent Mantle System adopted to street lamps.
1905. Restoration of the Tower and Vestry of St. Peter's.
1905. Marble bust of the Queen presented to the Free Library.
1905. St. Owen's Council School founded. The first built under the 1902 Act.
1905. Mr. E. C. Gurney elected Mayor.
1906. Arbour Day Society established.
1906. Holmer Council School for Infants built.
1906. Opening of the New Chancel of Holy Trinity Church.
1906. Ladies first invited to be stewards of the Hereford Musical Festival.
1906. Fair Wage Contract ordered to be inserted in all future Corporation contracts.
1906. Mr. J. S. Arkwright (C) re-elected M.P. for the second time.
1906. Mr. Caldwell elected Mayor.
1907. Mr. J. G. M. Scobie elected Magistrates' Clerk.
1907. Medallion over the porch of South Aisle of Cathedral unveiled by Mrs. Woodhouse of Burghill, the donor.

- A.D.
1907. The Hereford Maternity Society first established.
1907. Rev. Samuel Holmes, B.A., resigned Rectory of S. Nicholas' Church after 36 years' service.
1907. Corner Stone of S.W. Turret of Cathedral laid by the Earl of Warwick.
1907. Resignation of Mr. Turner as Honorary Surgeon of the Hospital, with a record of 43 years' service.
1907. Mr. James Mitchell, Councillor, elected Mayor.
1907. Presentation of colours of the Herefordshire Militia to the City.
1907. Boy Scouts established by Mr. Leonard Lewis.
1908. Local Parliament established.
1908. Herefordshire Territorial Force Association formed, administering 1st Batt. the Hereford Regiment, Welsh Divisional Headquarters Co., A.S.C., and S.W. Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance, portions of all of which are in Hereford City.
1908. Branch of the Independent Labour Party established.
1908. Death of Mr. H. C. Moore, for many years Hon. Sec. of the Woolhope Club.
1908. Public Bowling first allowed on the Green.
1908. Mr. E. F. Bulmer elected Mayor.
1908. Order from Local Government Board to demolish insanitary area in Bewell Street.
1908. Old Age Pension Committee appointed.
1908. King and Queen passed through Hereford by train. Address presented by the Mayor.
1908. Dedication of the Porches of the West Fronts of the South Aisle by the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Lord Bishop of Hereford.
1908. The Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Societies Amalgamate.
1909. *Hereford Times* passes into new hands and adopts Tariff Reform principles.
1909. Houses Acts Committee established.
1909. Death of Mr. Joseph Carless, Town Clerk for 41 years.
1909. Mr. Wilfred Carless, his son, elected pro tem.
1909. Mr. Arthur Holt appointed Town Clerk, May 23rd.
1909. Opening of the New Municipal Cemetery.

A.D.

1909. Mr. J. Gwynne James' Permanent Home for Nurses opened.
1909. Blue Coat School enlarged at a cost of £2,930, by the Trustees.
1909. Garden City opened by Mrs. E. F. Bulmer, Mayoress.
1909. Hereford Charity Organisation Society Established.
1909. Mayor and Mayoress presented with a silver cradle on the birth of a son.
1909. Mr. Walter Pilley elected Mayor, a popular choice.
1909. Boat House enlarged and Club Rooms provided at a cost of £370; and opened by Mrs. J. S. Arkwright.
1910. Mr. J. S. Arkwright re-elected M.P. for the third time (in January).
1910. Mr. J. S. Arkwright re-elected M.P. for the fourth time (in December).
1910. *Hereford Journal* passes into new hands and adopts Liberal principles.
1910. *Hereford Mercury* passes into new hands and adopts Liberal principles.
1910. Restoration of S. Nicholas' Church.
1910. Mayor Pilley revived ancient custom of carrying the King's Sword on his official visit to the Cathedral. Custom dates from 1520.
1910. Mayor officially visits the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a member. First visit since the days of Queen Elizabeth.
1910. Mr. Walter Pilley re-elected Mayor for Coronation Year.
1910. Col. Scobie created a Companion of the Bath.
1911. Col. Scobie gave up command of the 1st Batt. of the Herefordshire Regiment.
1911. Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Rankin succeeded Col. Scobie, C.B.
1911. Population of Hereford 22,568.
1911. Death of Mr. J. F. Symonds, ex-Mayor, aged 91. Deeply respected.
1911. Lord Scudamore's Endowed Schools sold to the Town Council.
1911. New Apprenticeship Scheme approved by Education Board.

- A.D.
1911. Hereford High School for Girls closed.
1911. Labour Exchange in Commercial Street opened. Architect, Mr. Davies.
1911. A United Communion Service at the Cathedral of Churchmen and Nonconformists, by invitation of the Bishop.
1911. Waterworks extended at a cost of £7,000.
1911. Mr. W. J. Humfrys elected President of the Incorporated Law Society.
1911. Visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the City. Accepted the hospitality of the Mayor, and a barrel of Herefordshire cider.
1911. Mr. E. L. Wallis elected Mayor.
1911. Gross expenditure of the City £54,134.
1911. Market rents and tolls £3,486. Fifty years ago receipts £1,080.
1911. Licensed Houses, including Grocers, 130.
1911. Water receipts £6,684. 1887, £3,063.
1911. Rateable value £132,158. In 1861, £47,009.
1911. Number of houses, 5,337. In 1861, 2,860.
1911. Rev. A. L. Lilley appointed Canon of the Cathedral.
1911. Cathedral Schools enlarged and new premises secured at an outlay of £7,000.
1911. Death rate 14.8.
1911. Town Clerk's salary, after two years' service, raised to £500.
1911. Corn Exchange re-constructed as a Theatre and opened.
1911. Iron Anglican Church dedicated at the Garden City.
1911. Grand Stand Road new Anglican Church dedicated by the Bishop.
1912. Col. Scobie presented with his portrait at a public dinner.
1912. New Parsonage of Holy Trinity completed.
1912. New Herefordshire Golf Club formed. Golf Course, Holmer.
1912. Over 500 persons in receipt of Old Age Pensions in January of this year.
1912. Grand reception at the Town Hall by the "Speaker" of the Local Parliament.

A.D.

1912. Present Membership of Rowing Club 160.
1912. Lieut.-Col Rankin resigned command of the 1st Battalion Herefordshire Regiment.
1912. Col. F. G. Harris, accepted command of the 1st Battalion Herefordshire Regiment.
1912. Secondary School for Boys completed.
1912. Mr. J. S. Arkwright applied for the Children Hundreds March 1st.
1912. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins elected M.P. in his place March 9th. No Contest.
1912. National Coal Strike commenced March 1st, and ended April 6th.
1912. Death and public funeral of Alderman Beddoe. The largest on record.
1912. New filter beds at the Water Works completed and opened.
1912. The Broad Street and Eign Street corner widened by the demolition of two shops.
1912. Extension of the Public Library and the building of a New Art Gallery, the gift of Sir Joseph Pulley, and his nephew Mr. C. T. Pulley, opened in April by Mrs. C. T. Pulley.
1912. Scudamore Schools remodelled and enlarged.
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